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Alfreton Urban District Council



ANNUAL REPORT

of the
Medical Officer of Health and Chief Public Health Inspector
For the Year 1960

To which is added certain details by the Surveyor
for the same year

Medical Officer of Health :

PHILIP WEYMAN, L.R.C.P. & S.E., L.R.F.P. & S., D.P.H.

Acting Surveyor and Water Engineer :

FRANCIS P. WALTERS

*Chief Public Health Inspector, Cleansing Superintendent
and Shops Act Inspector :*

ERNEST MERCER, M.R.S.H., F.A.P.H.I.

Alfreton Urban District Council

With the Compliments

of the

Public Health Inspector

Public Health Department,
The Firs, High Street,
Alfreton, Derby.

Alfreton Urban District Council

ANNUAL REPORT

Public Health Committee:

COUNCILLOR M. HEWITT (Chairman)

Members: All the members of the Council.

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

"THE FIRS," HIGH STREET, ALFRETON

Medical Officer of Health. (Tel. No. Alfreton 614)

PHILIP WEYMAN, L.R.C.P. & S.E., L.R.F.P. & S., D.P.H.

Chief Public Health Inspector, Cleansing Superintendent and Shops Act Inspector. (Tel. No. Alfreton 292/3)

**E. MERCER, M.R.S.H., F.A.P.H.I.
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Assistant Public Health Inspectors.

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**B. WELLS, A.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.
(Cert. for Meat and Food Inspection).**

General Clerk.

MR. G. E. BUNTING.

Receptionist and Shorthand Typist.

MISS M. BOSTON



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1960 - 61

Alfreton Urban District Council

Chairman: Councillor T. Bradley

Vice-Chairman: Councillor J. W. Storer

ALFRETON WARD

Date elected

1950	Councillor R. BOWLZER
1946	„ G. H. COWHAM
1921	„ G. W. HARDY
1950	„ M. HEWITT, c.c.
1949	„ A. McGREGOR
1956	„ J. FULLWOOD

SOMERCOTES WARD

1951	Councillor Mrs. N. L. BRAMLEY
1956	„ J. W. STORER
1955	„ W. T. RIMMINGTON

RIDDINGS WARD

1953	Councillor T. BRADLEY
1938	„ H. BRADSHAW
1943	„ D. SKELTON

SWANWICK WARD

1946	Councillor G. HUNT
1949	„ F. C. PEACOCK
1959	„ J. G. A. GREEN

IRONVILLE WARD

1949	Councillor B. F. WESTON
1960	„ Rev. J. H. FRANCIS

The Council meets on the first Tuesday of each month
at 6.30 p.m.

Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health.

*To the Chairman and Members of the
Urban District Council.*

Mr. Chairman, Madam and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in presenting my Annual Report for the year 1960.

Comments on various matters are included in the body of the report. General matters of interest will be found under the heading Medical Officer of Health's Office.

May I draw attention to the comments on ventilation under the main heading Clean Air. The Chief Public Health Inspector refers to correct fixing of new appliances in his section on clean air. This is important and the facilities for special training should be noted.

More attention is now paid to immunisation against tetanus. Deaths occur from this cause sometimes as a result of quite trivial injuries. It should be widely appreciated that a person can be protected by immunisation against this disease. Treatment at the time of injury by use of antiserum may itself cause considerable disturbance in the patient. Unfortunately the doctor has no alternative if the person has not taken the simple precaution of having himself or his children properly protected. Quite often this immunisation is combined with diphtheria and whooping cough injections when the family doctor commences primary immunisation courses in infants.

My thanks go to my staff, other members of your Council staff and the members of the Council for a pleasant and progressive year.

The help of many members of the County Council staff during the year is much appreciated.

Representatives of the Local Press have developed an excellent team spirit in bringing matters of interest and health before the residents of the district.

A special word of thanks to the General Practitioners in the district who keep me informed about the incidence of infectious disease in their practice and who respond cheerfully to my telephone calls.

I am, Mr. Chairman, Madam and Gentlemen,

Your Obedient Servant,

PHILIP WEYMAN,

Medical Officer of Health.

STATISTICS.

The statistics which appear in this report have been compiled from information received from a number of sources throughout the year.

The Registrar of Births and Deaths for Alfreton supplies a weekly return giving details of births and deaths occurring in the area.

Notifications of infectious disease are sent in by Medical Practitioners and in cases of Tuberculosis sometimes by the Chest Physicians and Hospital Medical Officers.

The notification of suspected cases is most important, for instance in poliomyelitis, food poisoning and dysentery. Telephone communications are much appreciated and can save a great deal of time.

Additional information about infectious disease and undiagnosed illnesses comes from hospitals, school teachers, parents, health visitors and casual conversations.

At weekly and quarterly intervals, details regarding infectious diseases, births and deaths, are received from the Registrar General. This enables a watch to be kept on any unusually prevalent disease in the County, or surrounding districts or towns.

POPULATION.

The population of the Urban District at 30th June, 1960, was estimated by the Registrar General as 23,460, little change from the estimate made at the same time in 1959. (See Table 4).

BIRTHS.

358 Live births were registered in 1960 giving a crude birth rate per thousand of the population of 15.26.

This figure, when adjusted for comparison purposes by the application of the comparability factor of 0.97 is 14.80. This is 2.29 per thousand lower than the England and Wales rate (see Summary of Statistics and Table 4).

It should be noted that the birth rate for the Urban District is lower than the average for the country. This is at a time when the birth rate for the country is higher than it has been for some years.

INFANT MORTALITY.

7 Infant deaths were recorded, 5 occurring under the age of 4 weeks.

These figures both give death rates per thousand live births lower than those for England and Wales (see Summary of Statistics).

STILLBIRTHS.

The 12 stillbirths registered give a rate per thousand births (live and still) of 32.43. This is appreciably higher than the England and Wales rate (see Summary of Statistics).

DEATHS.

242 Deaths were registered.

This gives a crude death rate per thousand of the population of 10.31, which, after adjustment by the application of the comparability factor of 1.18 is 12.17 (see Summary of Statistics and Table 4.)

Deaths from Individual Diseases.

The 242 deaths are set out in Table 5 according to cause and sex.

Disease of Heart and Circulatory System.

132 Deaths occurred in this group, 80 males and 52 females.

Numbers 17 to 21 inclusive in Table 5 make up this total which is approximately 55% of the total deaths recorded.

36 Deaths were due to vascular lesions of the nervous system and 15 to other diseases of the circulatory system. 44 were due to coronary disease and the remaining 37 to other heart diseases.

Cancer.

48 Deaths, 23 men and 25 women, make this the second largest group.

Death rates per thousand of the population from all forms of cancer are a little lower than the rates for England and Wales (see Summary of Statistics).

Comment in previous years has drawn attention to the statistical relationship between smoking and lung cancer. There seems little doubt that heavy cigarette smoking has an association with the development of cancer of the lung. Appreciation of this has changed smoking habits in quite a number of people.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer is performing quite a service by keeping up the high rate of tax on tobacco.

Tobacco is a luxury when price level is considered. It is therefore a product to be enjoyed. Unfortunately so many people are heavily addicted to tobacco that they do not enjoy it nor do they seem able to control the amount they smoke. It cannot be a pleasure under these circumstances and the money might be used more usefully on something which is a pleasure.

The coughing and throat clearing which occur amongst these addicts in early morning business buses and trains is a shocking exhibition of lack of social manners and lack of realisation of the effect of too much smoking. This chronic catarrh makes treatment of lung conditions more difficult and brings with it the possibility of infections as well as cancer.

Tuberculosis.

2 Deaths from respiratory tuberculosis and 1 death from non-respiratory tuberculosis were registered (see Table 6).

Pneumonia and Bronchitis.

There were 10 deaths from pneumonia and 8 deaths from bronchitis.

Comments made in 1958 are repeated for information.

"This does not give a true picture of this troublesome disease. It is a frequent cause of illness and causes much absence from work. It has become known as the English Disease on account of its high incidence in this country.

It is commoner in urban areas. Factors which affect general health and well-being are most important. Good dry houses with adequate accommodation and air space are essential. Clean air is another most important factor. The constituents of smoke deposited on buildings and materials cause increased wear and deterioration. Sunlight is occluded and that familiar dismal outlook which persists day after day in England except in seaside resorts is the result. All this results in poorer health and increased liability to disease."

Maternal Deaths.

There was one maternal death. One death occurred in the previous year.

Accidents.

5 Persons—3 males and 2 females died as a result of accidents.

Two cases were motor cycle accidents involving men of 44 and 25. Two old ladies aged 73 and 81 died following falls at home. The fifth case was a small boy of 3 who was drowned.

Suicide.

3 Men aged, 71, 56 and 26, committed suicide—2 by coal gas poisoning and 1 barbiturate poisoning.

INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

67 Notifications of Infectious Disease were received during the year.

Whooping Cough accounted for 45 of the total, none of the other 5 diseases notified even reached double figures.

The incidence of individual diseases was as follows: Whooping Cough 45, Acute Pneumonia 7, Tuberculosis 6, Measles 5, Scarlet Fever 3, and Erysipelas 1 (see Tables 7 and 10).

Whooping Cough.

The 45 cases were notified mainly during the summer and early autumn. Almost all the cases being in children between the ages of 1 and 10 years (see Tables 8 and 9).

Tuberculosis.

6 New cases were notified in 1960: 5 men and 1 woman, all over the age of 45. One of those cases was a non-respiratory type (see Table 6).

This low incidence can be compared with a yearly average for Alfreton, over the last 10 years, of 15. In 1949 22 cases were notified. Attention is drawn to the predominance of the disease in older age groups.

SLUM CLEARANCE.

There is slow progress with the slum clearance programme. Not only is this a means to house people properly but it is a means of getting rid of those poor properties on some of our main streets. At present they give a poor picture to travellers passing through the town or to visitors. This impression is important in view of the ambition to make progress. It is important to give good impressions if the town is to grow and prosper. With the higher general birth rate the population should be slowly increasing and not remaining static or slowly decreasing. The major reason for slow progress has been financial and difficulty with sites, by reason of opencast mining and subsidence. Unfortunately a period of an even higher interest rate is upon us and opportunity seems even less likely of any resolute progress to clear up this programme.

A resolute programme of a stated number of houses for slum clearance every year is the solution. It is not possible to determine the future life of a property in connection with slum clearance or to inform prospective purchasers of the probable life of the property without this information. Houses with demolition orders placed on them remain standing for long periods because no accommodation is available, in spite of the fact that the Council has declared them unfit for human habitation.

IMPROVEMENT GRANTS.

The number of applications for improvement grants made during the year is 46. This figure should be larger in view of the number of older houses in the area which have not an internal lavatory, or a bathroom, or a hot water supply, or a wash-hand basin.

PAIL CLOSETS.

It will be noted from the report of the Chief Public Health Inspector, that there remain 975 pail closets in the Urban District. During the completion of the present sewerage scheme it is expected that these closets will be converted to the water carriage system. Considerable thought should be given to this matter. Wherever possible it seems desirable on many grounds that every effort should be made to convert to indoor sanitation. The house at the bottom of the garden is no place for invalids, old people and others, especially on a cold winter night.

One feels too that the word "contiguous" used in connection with Improvement Grants conversions should never have been used. Indoor sanitation should be required in every house where it is practicable.

CREMATORIA.

The report of the Ministry of Housing and Local Government for 1959 gives the following details :-

"The number of cremations continued to increase. From 14,523 in 1938 the figure rose to 57,980 in 1948 and to 166,154 in 1958. As a result of this trend, many burial authorities either singly or jointly with their neighbours submitted or had under consideration proposals for new crematoria. During 1959 approvals were given for the construction of 21 crematoria and 9 approved in earlier years were completed. At the end of the year there were 117 crematoria in England and Wales compared with 41 in 1938 and 51 in 1948."

This was considered by the Council but no action was taken.

HOME SAFETY.

There was a discussion during the year about setting up a Home Safety Committee. Up to the present, matters concerning Home Safety are dealt with directly by the Health Committee. During the year information about poisoning accidents, burning accidents, flame-resistant fabrics, water safety, lifting and carrying was disseminated. Information was sent to Council Members, the Press, Organisations, and others interested. Certain items were the subject of our poster board campaign. This entails a change of poster every month and each health topic has its turn.

There is always considerable interest aroused by discussion of these topics but how far this results in a change of attitude or a more safer home is difficult to determine.

The local health visitor had a number of displays at the County Clinic which were of interest to people visiting the clinic. The Council joined with other authorities in running a Home Safety competition. Entries were obtained from a very

wide area and it is felt that probably more people considered the various aspects of Home Safety through this means.

There was considerable discussion on safety in connection with old people, particularly in connection with fitting of bath safety rails. The Council decided that any old person making application for the fitting of a safety rail would be considered.

CARE OF OLD PEOPLE.

Accommodation.

Considerable discussion regarding accommodation for elderly people took place. A decision to build bungalows with warden service and laundry facilities was taken. Much thought about their lay-out and equipment is needed if some of the pit-falls so common in such accommodation are to be avoided. Often there are steps somewhere or equipment is of the wrong type or badly sited. Coin meters may be placed in inaccessible corners. Baths and lavatories have no hand rail to assist the more frail persons. Indeed many active people would be glad of such assistance. Such hand rails should be standard equipment in every home.

The Individual.

The position of the elderly infirm, or a person becoming infirm living at home on their own, continues to give concern. Cases are brought to my notice at intervals throughout the year. There are a number of points which need a much more positive approach.

1. All elderly persons living alone should have occasional friendly visiting by someone who knows how and where to get help if required. Mainly this is already done by relatives, various organisations, or the family doctor.

There turn up at intervals, persons who have not had this friendly help. Somehow they have been missed or someone has not wanted to interfere.

With increasing failure of mental and physical abilities, personal care diminishes - untidiness, unwashed face, dirty clothes, become apparent. Frequently a bucket is used because of the inconvenience of an outside toilet which is distant, cold and uninviting.

These are the people who should be helped before reaching this stage.

2. There are older people who by their temperament or by the conditions in which they live cannot be helped by the staff employed by the Home Help Service. In some cases a Male Home Help might be more suitable or perhaps someone with a strong personality to ensure that the person is helped to live in a more reasonable atmosphere. The job of persuasion and help

is long and time consuming but I hate to see a person who wishes to live at home and has adequate accommodation removed elsewhere, simply because a suitable service is not available.

A personal service unit or some similar unit is required for initial cleaning and re-organising the home, perhaps handing over to the Home Help Service at a later date. There are not many of these cases but they produce a real headache at times. Many cases might be prevented from coming to this stage if more help, advice and regular visits took place on a friendly basis. Some old people seem to have more than adequate help but others are completely neglected.

Many people and organisations are already involved but there are many gaps.

More attention might be paid to arrangements for re-decoration of rooms or houses in which these older people live.

Meals on Wheels.

There is no service.

Laundry Service for Foul Linen.

There is no service.

S.O.S. Cards.

Interest was shown in these cards. The card is to be supplied to elderly or to disabled persons living alone or likely to be left alone for any length of time. The card is to be placed in the window if assistance is urgently required.

HEALTH EDUCATION.

As seen from other parts of this report considerable work is carried out in connection with Health Education. Section 179 of the Public Health Act 1936 gives authority for this.

Apart from matters already mentioned venereal disease was widely discussed against the background of the reported increase in cases which was highlighted at the Royal Society of Health Congress at Torquay in 1960. One is much appreciative of the free and frank discussion which took place. A great change to the inhibited attitude of some years ago. A similar atmosphere prevailed when discussing difficulties experienced in Ladies' Toilets.

SUMMARY OF STATISTICS.

1. General Statistics.

Area in acres	...	...	5,023
Population (estimated)	...	...	23,460
Number of Inhabited Houses	...	...	7,513
Rateable Value (at 31st March, 1961)	...	...	£219,152
Sum represented by a Penny Rate (at 31st March, 1961)	£869	16s. 1d.	
Population per acre	...	...	4.67
Live births registered	...	...	358
Birth Rate per 1,000 population	..	...	15.26
Adjusted Birth Rate (comparability factor, 0.97)	...	...	14.80
Birth Rate, England and Wales	...	...	17.1
Illegitimate live births per cent. of total live births			2.51
Still Births registered	...	...	12
Still Birth Rate per 1,000 births (live and still)	...	...	32.43
Still Birth Rate, England and Wales	...	...	19.7
Deaths registered	...	...	242
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 population	...	...	10.31
Adjusted Death Rate (comparability factor, 1.18)	...	...	12.17
Death Rate, England and Wales	...	...	11.5
Maternal deaths (pregnancy, childbirth, abortion)			1
Maternal mortality rate (per 1,000 live and still births)			2.70
Maternal mortality, England and Wales	...	...	0.39
Infant Deaths (under 1 year of age)	...	...	7
Infant mortality per 1,000 live births	...	...	19.55
Infant mortality, England and Wales	...	...	21.7
Infant Deaths (legitimate) under 1 year of age	...	...	7
Infant mortality per 1,000 live births (legitimate)	...	...	20.06
Infant Deaths (illegitimate) under 1 year of age	...	...	—
Infant mortality per 1,000 live births (illegitimate)	...	...	—
Infant Deaths (under 4 weeks of age)	...	...	5
Neonatal mortality per 1,000 live births	...	...	13.97
Neonatal mortality, England and Wales	...	...	15.6
Infant Deaths (under 1 week of age)	...	...	5
Early neo-natal mortality per 1,000 live births	...	...	13.97
Perinatal deaths (stillbirths and deaths under 1 week of age)			17
Perinatal mortality (per 1,000 live and still births)			45.95
Death Rate per 1,000 population from:			
Tuberculosis, Respiratory	...	...	0.085
Tuberculosis, Respiratory, England and Wales	...	...	0.068
Tuberculosis, other forms	...	...	0.043
Tuberculosis, other forms, England and Wales	...	...	0.007
Cancer of Lung and Bronchus	...	...	0.426
Cancer of Lung and Bronchus, England and Wales	...	...	0.481
Cancer, other forms	...	...	1.620
Cancer, other forms, England and Wales	...	...	1.676

Table 1. BIRTHS

Births	Legitimate			Illegitimate			
	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	
Live	...	176	173	349	6	3	9
Still	...	4	8	12	—	—	—

Table 2. STILLBIRTHS. 1950-60.

Year	Number (Live and Still)	Rate per thousand Births		Year	Number (Live and Still)	Rate per thousand Births	
		M.	F.			M.	F.
1950	17	42.29		1956	7	18.47	
1951	10	23.26		1957	11	26.51	
1952	19	50.27		1958	7	20.17	
1953	11	28.8		1959	9	24.86	
1954	7	17.33		1960	12	32.43	
1955	13	37.35					

Table 3. INFANT AND PERINATAL MORTALITY.

Infant deaths	M.	Legitimate			Illegitimate		
		F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	
Under one year of age ...	4	3	7	—	—	—	
Under four weeks of age	3	2	5	—	—	—	
Under one week of age ...	3	2	5	—	—	—	
Perinatal deaths ...	7	10	17	—	—	—	

Table 4. RATES - COMPARATIVE TABLES - 1950-1960.

Year	Population (estimated)	Birth Rate (per 1,000 of population)	Death Rate (per 1,000 of population)	Infant Mortality Rate (per 1,000 live births)	
				Rate	Rate
1950	... 23,300	16.82	11.2	28.57	
1951	... 23,170	14.28	11.26	24.16	
1952	... 23,130	16.34	9.16	27.88	
1953	... 23,220	16.60	10.43	40.42	
1954	... 23,370	16.99	10.61	22.67	
1955	... 23,430	14.29	9.09	26.86	
1956	... 23,480	15.84	10.26	24.19	
1957	... 23,680	17.06	11.61	24.75	
1958	... 23,190	14.66	10.26	17.65	
1959	... 23,480	15.03	10.73	33.99	
1960	... 23,460	15.26	10.31	19.55	

Table 5. CAUSES OF DEATH

			M	F	Total
1	Tuberculosis, Respiratory	...	2	—	2
2	Tuberculosis, Other	...	—	1	1
3	Syphilitic Disease	...	—	—	—
4	Diphtheria	...	—	—	—
5	Whooping Cough	...	—	—	—
6	Meningococcal Infection	...	—	—	—
7	Acute Poliomyelitis	...	—	—	—
8	Measles	...	—	—	—
9	Other Infective and Parasitic Diseases	—	—	—	—
10	Malignant Neoplasm, Stomach	4	3	7	
11	" " Lung, Bronchus	9	1	10	
12	" " Breast	1	6	7	
13	" " Uterus	—	3	3	
14	Other Malignant and Lymphatic Neoplasms	9	12	21	
15	Leukæmia, Aleukæmia	1	2	3	
16	Diabetes	1	1	2	
17	Vascular Lesions of Nervous System	20	16	36	
18	Coronary Disease, Angina	30	14	44	
19	Hypertension with Heart Disease	1	3	4	
20	Other Heart Disease	19	14	33	
21	Other Circulatory Disease	10	5	15	
22	Influenza	—	—	—	—
23	Pneumonia	10	2	12	
24	Bronchitis	8	1	9	
25	Other Diseases of Respiratory System	2	1	3	
26	Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum	3	—	3	
27	Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhœa	—	1	1	
28	Nephritis and Nephrosis	2	—	2	
29	Hyperplasia of Prostate	1	—	1	
30	Pregnancy, Childbirth, Abortion	—	1	1	
31	Congenital Malformations	—	1	1	
32	Other Defined and Ill-defined Diseases	7	6	13	
33	Motor Vehicle Accidents	2	—	2	
34	All Other Accidents	2	1	3	
35	Suicide	3	—	3	
36	Homicide and Operations of War	—	—	—	
All Causes		147	95	242	

Table 6. TUBERCULOSIS, 1960.

Age Periods	New Cases								Deaths							
	Non- Respiratory				Respiratory				Non- Respiratory				Respiratory			
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Under one year	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
45—	3	1	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
65 and upwards	...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	...	4	1	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1

Table 7. TUBERCULOSIS NOTIFICATIONS, 1950 - 1960.

Year	Respiratory			Total	Non- Respiratory			Total	Grand Total
	M	F	Total		M	F	Total		
1950	...	—	—	11	—	—	2	—	13
1951	...	—	—	29	—	—	1	—	30
1952	...	—	—	16	—	—	4	—	20
1953	...	—	—	10	—	—	3	—	13
1954	...	—	—	10	—	—	1	—	11
1955	...	2	5	7	—	—	—	—	7
1956	...	6	2	8	1	3	4	—	12
1957	...	15	3	18	—	1	1	—	19
1958	...	7	2	9	—	1	1	—	10
1959	...	13	2	15	—	1	1	—	16
1960	...	4	1	5	1	—	1	—	6

Table 8.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES (OTHER THAN TUBERCULOSIS) DURING THE YEAR 1960
Age Groups

Notifiable Disease	All Ages	Under 1 yr.	1-2	3-	4-	5-	10-	15-	20-	35-	45-	60 & over	Age Unknown
Anthrax	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Encephalitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Enteric Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Food Poisoning	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	...	5	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meningococcal Infection	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia, Acute	...	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Poliomyelitis, Paralytic	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Poliomyelitis, Non-Paralytic	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever	...	3	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Smallpox	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	...	45	—	3	7	6	6	17	1	—	—	—	5

Table 9.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES (OTHER THAN TUBERCULOSIS) DURING THE YEAR 1960. Seasonal Incidence

Table 10.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES (OTHER THAN TUBERCULOSIS)
1950 - 1960

FACTORIES ACTS, 1937 to 1959.

Part 1 of the Act.

1. Inspections for the purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Public Health Inspectors) :-

Premises	Number on register	Inspec- tions	Number of written notices	Occupiers prosecuted
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	5	7	-	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	91	54	2	-
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	-	-	-	-
Total	96	61	2	-

2. Cases in which defects were found.

Particulars	No. of cases in which defects were—			No. of cases in which prosecutions were instituted	
	Found	Remedied	referred to H.M. Inspector	by H.M. Inspector	Instituted
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	—	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding (S.2) ...	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary conveniences (S.7)—					
(a) Insufficient ...	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective	1	1	—	1	—
(c) Not separate for sexes	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork ...)	1	1	1	—	—
Total	2	2	1	1	—

Part VIII of the Act.—Outwork.

Nature of work	No. of outworkers in August	list required by Sec. 110 (1) (c)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council	Notices served	Prosec- utions
Wearing apparel, making etc.	45		—	—	—
Household linen.	1		—	—	—
Lace, lace curtains and nets	7		—	—	—
Total	53		—	—	—

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH'S OFFICE.

The office of the Medical Officer of Health at Alfreton serves Ilkeston Borough Council and Alfreton, Heanor and Ripley District Councils. In addition, the Medical Officer is also an Assistant County Medical Officer with the Derbyshire County Council.

The Borough and each District is dealt with entirely separately. This combination of posts is an ideal one. It presents many opportunities for liaison and co-operation.

The area served has an estimated population of 100,480.

The relations between myself and the officers and staff of the County Council continue to develop and are generally good. My thanks go to all those who have been so helpful and who have gone out of their way to produce this excellent relationship.

Members of each of the Local Authorities are most thoughtful and many items of interest are discussed not only during Committees but on other suitable occasions.

With all Committees of all the authorities held in the evenings it is sometimes impossible to turn up to all the meetings which would be of importance to me. I have to depend on comments received from the Chief Public Health Inspectors and on rare occasions the Clerks. I am much indebted to the Chief Public Health Inspectors for this help.

IMMUNISATION.

Every effort was made to make the public aware of its responsibility for obtaining personal protection against Poliomyelitis, Diphtheria and Whooping Cough. Posters and Leaflets were made available.

The schemes for protection are organised by the County Council and carried out by their staff and general practitioners. We must congratulate many of the general practitioners on the way in which they have surmounted many difficulties in order to make suitable arrangements for carrying out the various inoculation procedures. Not only is it necessary to carry out inoculation procedures but complete and adequate records make a considerable demand on clerical time.

Separate records are not kept for Districts by the County Council so it is not possible to estimate the completeness or otherwise of the personal protection in any particular district. This could be done if all record cards passed through the local Medical Officer of Health's Office before being forwarded to the County Council.

Local figures can be of great assistance in propaganda and are of value in case of local outbreaks.

Parents should be aware of the protection afforded by inoculation against Tetanus. This is not an unusual disease and there are fatalities every year. These can occur from the most unlikely injury.

If a person is not immunised against tetanus, antiserum has to be given which itself may cause considerable upset and discomfort. This is avoided by the thoughtful parent by obtaining early full protection.

We look forward to the day when almost every child is properly protected against poliomyelitis, diphtheria, whooping cough, tetanus and smallpox. Many practitioners give courses of protection by using effective combined material. This saves many wearisome trips to the doctor.

NOTIFICATION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

I regret to say that the Public Health (Infectious Disease) Amendment Regulations, 1960 were greeted with some hilarity. These regulations deal with the notification of Anthrax to the Medical Officer of Health. Now a relatively rare disease it has been decided that the Medical Officer of Health should know about it.

No regulations dealing with the other diseases such as Infective Hepatitis, or Brucella Abortus seem to be in view although these would be much more valuable to the Medical Officer of Health. These could be made notifiable by local action but this would have a very limited value in this type of area. Central action is needed.

FOOD POISONING.

Most cases of food poisoning are notified too late. It would be appreciated if members of the public who suspect that they have been upset by something they have eaten would get in touch with my office or with the Chief Public Health Inspector as soon as possible.

By the time treatment has been started and the vomiting and diarrhoea has cleared up, no organisms may be found and no specimen of suspected food is available. It is necessary that a specimen of faeces and vomit and a portion of the food be retained for examination if the investigation is to have any chance of success.

A successful investigation may prevent someone else from suffering from unnecessary vomiting and diarrhoea. The Chief Medical Officer of the Ministry of Health in his report for the year 1959 mentions 27 deaths occurring as a result of food poisoning.

CLEAN AIR.

At present much of the thought and work carried out is of the blunderbuss nature. Sufficient and complete surveys of pollution are not always carried out.

We know that heavy atmospheric pollution and certain fog conditions are dangerous to health. We know that there is an immense waste of fuel in smoke and a great deal of damage to materials and structures, as a result of this smoke.

The country is moving inexorably towards a smokeless state because of the pressure on costs and efficiency. On the whole as far as domestic premises are concerned this appeals to the more thinking of the house-holders. The labour of the house-wife is cheap and can in most cases be wasted without too much lowering of the family standards. The carrying of solid fuel into the home, regular attention to the fire, the removal of ashes followed by frequent sweeping of the chimney and cleaning of flues with frequent re-decoration are points which can be avoided.

It is when the housewife goes out to work that her time becomes related to monetary value. If she is a person who has pressure on her time because of many social engagements her time has another value.

Capital investment in the home does not seem to be a problem; television sets, washing machines, refrigerators, make their appearance in many homes. Installation of modern heating appliances should not be too difficult.

Research is needed in the direction of trying to find out the minimum level of permissible pollution. This is believed to be going on at present. It needs to be followed by legislation to ensure that all areas in the country comply. Vague allegations that so and so is a black area with omission of a next door authority with similar conditions just does not make sense to most people.

The use of the standard deposit gauges with a cost of analytical fees of £3 to £4 a month will decrease as more modern equipment such as the daily volumetric smoke filter is installed in more areas. This equipment is reasonably dependable and requires daily attention. As mentioned in a previous report this equipment should be superseded by a more modern instrument, which could take snap samples at various times of the day or night. They could be operated either manually or automatically. Smoke varies from hour to hour. A daily reading only averages out the pollution over 24 hours. It is a grim picture to watch a row of new bungalows pouring out smoke from the chimney pots and to see it descending from the roof into the garden on to the freshly washed white fabrics hanging in the garden, blackened by their owners' wasted fuel.

There is no doubt at all of the benefits of smokeless zones. Many prejudices have to be overcome. Unreasoned resistance to change must be met by continuous propaganda. Of course our primitive instincts like a blazing fire. But take into consideration the fact of the housewife's unnecessary work, the personal poisoning, the family illness, the neighbour off work with bronchitis. Consider the extra filth during periods of fog.

Some people live in a Victorian atmosphere of brown paint, dirt and lost sunlight. People come out of their homes and seem to have to wear dark glasses every time the sun appears.

Is the deposit of heavy loads of dirt from the atmosphere the reason for depressing grey, fawn and navy raincoats, and officials in navy blue uniforms. What an improvement if pollution were abolished and clothing took on a cheerful and gay appearance. If raincoats were clean and bright and our many uniformed services had white or coloured overalls or coats.

Measurement of Atmospheric Pollution.

The siting of instruments with the assistance of a representative of the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research has been very useful. Figures are obtained which give, as far as possible, an average figure for the area.

It is necessary to know this. However, it still does not tell us what we wish to know. How bad is pollution in parts of the area. It must be worse than the average in areas of congested buildings and probably less on new estates with widely separated houses where the dustmen have to walk a long way.

If we know the worst then we know where attention is needed first. Winds, drift and other factors enter here.

Far more sampling is needed to build up pictures of the areas and to provide a background to measure progress.

Ventilation.

Much is said about atmospheric pollution in connection with the external atmosphere and smoke.

The pollution of confined spaces such as meeting places, the bar, or committee meeting of some body or on social occasions is often far worse than that met outside in many towns. There is often no ventilation, windows closed at the beginning of the meeting will remain closed, if opened they are often closed because of the draught.

Sources of pollution are tobacco smoking and droplet infection from people careless of the danger to others, (colds, influenza, etc). Central heating and stuffiness arising from unventilated rooms adds to the discomfort.

The fitting of fans, either to draw polluted air out or to push in warm air are the best means. There must be proper siting

of the fan and it should be possible to regulate the rate of air exchange. Noise arising from a fan must be considered, and it should be suitably sited and fixed. It seems not unusual for buildings to be erected where the designer has no thought of adequate ventilation. One building known to me which is used by a large number of children has windows in one wall and the only other source of ventilation is the door in the opposite wall. For any exchange of air it is necessary to leave the door open. It must be remembered that if air is extracted by fans, arrangements must be made for an equivalent amount of air to be drawn in without causing a draught.

One meeting place had the largest fan available installed. When switched on it tore down all the Christmas decorations and pulled all the smoke down two chimneys. Thought, care and design is needed.

This whole matter was accentuated when attending a public lunch. The wife of one of the guests told me that her husband always returns from meetings with streaming eyes. This was because of the absence of ventilation and the accumulation of tobacco smoke. There must be times when smoking should be regarded on the same level as spitting when it is performed without thought for others. No smoking should occur unless there is adequate ventilation. Cigarette smoking has a close relationship with cancer of the lung. How far inhaling tobacco smoke in a confined space can produce lung trouble is not known. Certainly it must influence chronic bronchitis and asthma.

HOUSING STANDARDS - OVERCROWDING.

It is quite obvious that the standards of accommodation laid down in the Housing Acts are now inadequate. Unfortunately authorities have not the accommodation available to ensure observance of even these standards in all cases.

The health visitor and doctor report cases which in their opinion are overcrowded. This means to them that it is impossible to nurse the sick or ill person properly in a separate room or that there is not sufficient room for a cot for the new baby, or that children are sharing beds.

Unfortunately babies up to one year old do not count in assessing statutory overcrowding. Children up to 10 years of age only count as half a person. If modern methods are followed and the mother tries to take advantage of her training by the health visitor or from the general practitioner adequate space is required for the baby before it is one year old.

Children who share beds do not sleep well. Any minor illness, restlessness or major illness, produces two upset children instead of one.

An overhaul of the present statutory overcrowding standards is required. It is necessary to bring standards into line with modern practice. Any child of any age should be entitled to adequate and separate bedroom space and bed space.

HOME SAFETY.

WATER SAFETY.

One of the urgent problems in connection with water safety is the provision of suitable accommodation in which children can be taught to swim and be at home in water. This should naturally lead to great developments in the world of water sports.

Whilst very young children can be taught to swim and enjoy water activity by skilled and careful parents an answer is needed to the question: "At what age should children be taught to swim?"

In order that the majority of children should be able to swim much more provision is needed. If young children of five, six, or seven are to be taught then shallow learner baths are required. Are these best provided in Infant or Junior Schools or best provided by the Local Authority?

In order that all can have access inside and outside school hours and that the supervision of conditions be standardised would it not be wise for facilities to be provided by the Local Authority? On the other hand provision of accommodation is very slow by Local Authorities and learner baths may never materialise unless provided in schools.

Open-air baths are of limited value in a country with poor weather conditions and are of less value because they can be used for teaching for a small proportion of the year. Obviously shallow learner baths, closed in, used all the year round are a necessity. The provision of deeper bigger baths are needed for the more proficient children and grown-ups, if water sports are to be developed and encouraged.

The country is very short of sports which can take place indoors and all the year round.

The closing down of sporting facilities because of weather, darkness or winter, means more people on the streets or with less opportunity to amuse or entertain themselves and more time to get into mischief.

OFFICES ACT, 1960.

This Act comes into force in January, 1962. It is of little value until regulations are made. There is no doubt that there requires to be a minimum standard of accommodation in premises used as offices.

Refreshments are made under most unhygienic conditions in some offices. Sometimes in the ancillary lavatory accommodation. Female toilet accommodation needs to be properly equipped and kept in order. The ladies seem to accept poor toilet accommodation without complaint because to complain is thought to be indelicate. The person in charge should ask the senior lady on the staff if all is satisfactory. If not there should be free and frank discussions. No doubt the Offices Act, if it becomes operative, will help to clear up some of these problems.

PUBLIC RELATIONS.

Good relations exist between the department and the press. My thanks go to the press for their comments and their help in putting before the public many matters of interest concerning health topics.

The Council, the Press, and this department do some excellent team work. In this respect the admission of the Press to the meetings of the Public Health Committee and the issue to them of all reports has been of benefit and has avoided possibility of misunderstandings which could have occurred.

Friendly relations have been established with most organisations and a free interchange of ideas is encouraged. Criticisms and new ideas are welcomed as they are the means of improving the service and bringing forward other points of view.

The general practitioners have been most helpful and I have to thank them for their comments on many occasions.

SUMMARY OF STATISTICS.

(M.O.H. Area)

Population (Estimated)	...	...	100,480
Area (in Acres)	...	...	18,087
Population per Acre	...	...	5.56
Number of Inhabited Houses	...	...	32,333
Live Births Registered	...	...	1,514
Birth Rate per 1,000 population	...	...	15.07
Birth Rate (England and Wales)	...	...	17.1
Still Births Registered	...	...	36
Still Birth Rate per 1,000 Births (live and still)	...	...	23.23
Still Birth Rate (England and Wales)	...	...	19.7
Deaths Registered	...	...	1,019
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 population	...	...	10.14
Death Rate (England and Wales)	...	...	11.5
Infant Deaths (under 1 year of age)	...	...	25
Infant Mortality (per 1,000 Live Births)	...	...	16.51
Infant Mortality (England and Wales)	...	...	21.7
Neonatal Deaths	...	...	16
Neonatal Mortality per 1,000 Live Births	...	...	10.57
Neonatal Mortality (England and Wales)	...	...	15.6

Annual Report of the Chief Public Health Inspector

To the Chairman and Members of the Council.

Mr. Chairman, Madam and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to submit my twentieth Annual Report, that for the year 1960.

As in previous years, it has been compiled in accordance with Ministry Circular 1/61, dated 31st January, 1961, issued by the Ministry of Health, and the Public Health Officers' Regulations 5(3) and 15(5). The Minister emphasises that he regards the report as an essential and valuable appraisal of the state of the public health in the area under review. The former requests the Council to give directions for the preparation, etc., as soon as possible after 31st December, 1960.

In particular, information is requested with regard to :

1. Health Education
2. Factories Acts, 1937 to 1959
3. Public Swimming Baths.

Paragraph 5 of the Circular 17/55, dated 23rd November, 1955, requests the inclusion of the revised tabular statement suggested for the provision of information about the post-mortem inspection of animals in slaughterhouses.

Paragraph 5 of the Circular 19/56, dated 11th December, 1956, requests amongst other things that reports should include a reference to the Food Hygiene Regulations. This reference should contain an indication of any prosecutions, citing the regulation(s) under which they were taken.

New Legislation, 1960.

Important legislation, Statutory Instruments and Ministry Circulars affecting our work were introduced as follows :

S.I. No. 1838. Slaughterhouse Licences, Forms and Records Regulations, 1959.

Circ. FSH 14/59, 9/11/59. Slaughterhouse Licences, Forms and Records Regulations, 1959.

S.I. No. 2106, 14/3/60. Fluorine in Food Regulations.

Circ. Min. of Housing and Local Government No. 57/59, 29/10/59. Radio-activity.

Circ. FSH 1/60, 17/2/60. Slaughterhouses (Reports) Direction, 1959.

S.I. No. 502. Civil Defence (Disease) Regulations, 1/4/60.

S.I. No. 678. Milk (Special Designations) Specified Areas Order, 25/4/60.

Circ. FSH 2/60, 6/4/60. Slaughterhouse (Meat Inspection Grant) Regulations, 1958.

Milk and Dairies (General) Regulations, 1959. Approved Chemical Agents.

S.I. No. 911. Slaughter of Animals (Prevention of Cruelty) Regulations (Appointed Day - No. 1) Order, 1960. 1/7/60.

S.I. No. 912. Slaughterhouses (Hygiene) Regulations (Appointed Day - No. 1) Order, 1960.

Control of Rats in Sewers, Tech. Bulletin No. 10.

Circ. 4/60. Slaughter of Animals Act - Calf Slaughter. 28/6/60.

Circ. 28/60, 7/7/60. Clean Air Act, 1956. Sticks and Paper in Control Areas.

Offices Act, 1960.

Caravan Sites Control of Development Act, 1960.

S.I. 1268. Meat (Staining and Sterilisation) Regulations, 1960.

S.I. 1411. Authorised Officers (Meat Aug. 12, 1960 Inspection) Regs.

S.I. No. 1540. Slaughter of Animals (Prevention of Cruelty) Regulations, 1/10/60.

S.I. No. 1541. Slaughterhouses (Hygiene) Regulations, 1/10/60.

S.I. No. 1542. Milk (Special Designation) Regulations, 1/10/60.

Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act, 1960. Model Standards.

Circ. FSH 5/60, 29/7/60. Meat (Staining and Sterilisation) Regulations, 1960.

Circ. FSH 7/60, 31/8/60. Milk (Special Designation) Regulations, 1960.

Circ. FSH 8/60, 11/8/60. Authorised Officers (Meat Inspection) Regulations, 1960.

Circ. FSH 9/60, 15/8/60. Milk and Dairies (General) Regulations, 1959. Approved Chemical Agents.

Circ. No. 38/60, 28/7/60. Smoke Control Areas - Programmes - Black Areas.

Circ. No. 42/60, 19/8/60. Caravan Sites and Development Act, 1960.

S.I. No. 1601, 1/10/60. Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, 1960.

S.I. No. 1602. 1/11/60. Food Hygiene (Docks, Carriers, etc.) Regulations, 1960.

Circ. No. 19/60, 7/9/60. The Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, 1960.

Circ. No. 20/60, 7/9/60. The Food Hygiene (Docks, Carriers, etc.) Regulations, 1960.

Circ. FSH 10/60, 11/10/60. Public Health (Imported Food) Regulations, 1937 and 1948.

Noise Abatement Act, 1960.

S.I. No. 1989, 1/12/60. Public Health (Infectious Diseases) Amended Regulations.

S.I. No. 2018, 28/11/60. Milk (Special Designation) (Specified Areas) No. 2 Order, 1960.

S.I. No. 2154, 1/1/61. Slaughter of Animals (Prevention of Cruelty) Regulations (Appointed Day - No. 3 Order), 1960.

S.I. No. 2155, 1/1/61. Slaughterhouses (Hygiene) Regulations (Appointed Day - No. 3) Order, 1960.

Food Hygiene Codes of Practice.

1. Hygiene in the Retail Meat Trade.
2. Hygiene Transport and Handling of Meat.
3. Hygiene in the Retail Fish Trade.
4. Hygiene Transport and Handling of Fish.

As in previous years, we have made every endeavour to deal satisfactorily with all requests for assistance and advice. Such work is indeed rewarding, from the community service point of view.

General departmental administration :-

		No. on Register	Increase or decrease	Inspections made
Bakehouses	...	...	4	--3 6
Canal boats	...	...	0	0 0
Common lodging houses	...	1	0	7
Dairies	...	...	1	0 52
Factories and workplaces	...	96	—1	61
Houses let in lodgings	...	0	0	0
Ice cream premises	...	71	—8	127
Market stalls	...	20	+2	701
Milk distributors	...	31	—1	15
Moveable dwellings —				
(a) sites	...	11	+4	29
(b) dwellings	...	23	+4	94
Offensive trades	...	0	—1	0
Outworkers	...	53	+16	1
Preserved food stores	...	65	0	170
Shops	...	461	0	492
Slaughterhouses	...	9	—4	1972
Knackers' yards	...	0	0	0
Swimming Baths	...	0	0	0

Sanitary circumstances of the Area.

House and trade refuse :

Portable ashbins in use and emptied by the Council ... 8423

Premises visited for collection of trade refuse under

agreement 42

Premises visited for collection of salvage ...	...	178
<i>Nightsoil :</i>		
Pail closets emptied by Council weekly ...	...	539
Pail closets emptied by Council twice weekly	...	436
Closet sumps emptied by Council ...	...	0
Cesspools emptied by Council ...	...	65
Water closets in area ...	...	6425
<i>Conversions :</i>		
Pail closets converted to water carriage system during the year ...	...	23

Public Health Act, 1936. Section 75(1). Dustbins.

The system of replacing defective dustbins is as follows :- Defective bins are reported by refuse collectors. A letter is then sent to the owner requesting replacement of the defective bin. After a lapse of a reasonable time, a Statutory Notice is served on the owner giving him 28 days in which to provide same. 6 Statutory Notices were served during the year and legal proceedings were avoided.

The unsatisfactory containers, viz.: wash-tubs, oil-drums, etc., made their unwelcome appearance from time to time and such premises were visited and the substitute receptacle ultimately replaced.

254 New dustbins were provided at 63 private houses, 180 council houses and 11 other council premises. 90 Preliminary Notices and 6 Statutory Notices were served.

Complaints for 1960.

The following list has been extracted from the Complaints Book. Every complaint received is recorded and a visit and enquiry made into the circumstances. The Officer making the enquiries initials the Complaint Book accordingly.

Absence of coal store	...	...	1
eavesgutters	...	...	2
hand-rails	...	...	1
rainwater downspouts	...	...	3
sash cords	...	...	2
sinks	...	...	1
threshold strips	...	...	4
weather-boards	...	...	2
Burst pipes in w.c.'s	...	...	2
Choked drains	...	...	41
Dampness to houses	...	...	70
Defective airgrates	...	...	1
boiler lids	...	...	7

	<i>Brought forward</i>	137
Defective: brick coppers	...	3
brickwork	...	14
brickwork to fireback	...	6
ceiling plaster	...	26
chimney stacks and pots	...	18
coals accommodation	...	8
cooking range	...	15
doors	...	33
door frames	...	28
door furniture	...	23
door steps	...	1
drains	...	24
dustbins	...	21
eavesgutters	...	23
flashings to chimney stacks	...	6
floors	...	14
flues	...	2
hot water system	...	1
iron cover to inspection chamber	...	2
midfeathers	...	2
outside decoration	...	17
oven cheeks	...	6
pan closets	...	19
paving	...	13
pointing to brickwork	...	46
rainwater downspouts	...	11
railings	...	1
reveals	...	7
ridge fillets	...	5
rising main	...	6
roofs	...	42
sills	...	2
sinks	...	3
sink waste pipes	...	8
stair treads	...	1
stair risers	...	1
tippler closets	...	13
threshold strips	...	2
vent pipes	...	1
wall plaster	...	60
weather boards	...	2
w.c. cisterns	...	12
w.c. pedestals	...	23
w.c. seats	...	7
windows	...	46

Carried forward 761

		<i>Brought forward</i>	761
Defective	window cords	...	38
	window frames	...	32
	window furniture	...	28
Articles lost in salvage		...	5
Dustbins misused	...	...	10
Dustbins not emptied		...	21
Dust nuisances	...	...	3
Food wrongly described		...	1
Foreign substances in food		...	4
Hedges in need of trimming		...	3
Insufficient lighting		...	1
Insufficient ventilation		...	2
Leaking cesspools	...	...	3
Mouldy bread	...	...	1
Noise nuisances	...	...	13
Obnoxious smells	...	...	26
Offensive accumulation of refuse		...	10
Pollution of streams		...	2
Salvage not collected		...	7
Smoke nuisances	...	...	12
Vermin:	ants	...	5
	beetles	...	16
	mice	...	10
	rats	...	36
Wasps	...	...	8
Wastage of water		...	5
Miscellaneous	..	...	53
			<hr/>
		Total	1,090

Public Health Act, 1936.

Part 2—Sanitation and Buildings (Sections 14—90).

Sewerage Scheme for the District. When I took up my appointment in September, 1934, the first thing my predecessor told me was that a tremendous task lay before us—the conversion of 2,500 pail closets, a sewerage scheme which was to cost £22,000. Little did I think that it would be twenty-six years before we even made a start on the sewerage scheme, and which when finalised would cost nearer the half-million mark. The year 1960 saw the first sod removed and the scheme well under way at the end of the year. What a boon it will be to the residents of Ironville, and also to the Public Health Department, when the job of “nightsoil man” is a thing of the past. However, we must not be unmindful of the great public service these men have rendered to the residents of this district. Since joining the department in 1934, I have witnessed the passing of the horse-drawn tumbler-cart, the retirement of men like William

Trim, Walter Taylor, Reuben Barnett and Jack Lakin, men who have spent a life-time in the Public Health Service, carrying out a very essential but nevertheless unpleasant duty. One can only imagine that it was their love of horses that kept them on the job. The Council's horses were always a credit to the Council and to the service, and were almost like human beings. They knew every stopping place throughout the week. In 1943, the tumbler carts and horses were disposed of, and a nightsoil tank on a Bedford lorry was introduced. This was superseded in 1946 by the first Cesspool Emptier and Nightsoil unit. Now we look forward to an intensive drive to convert the properties in Ironville, Codnor Park and Riddings Wards to the Water Carriage System. I suppose however, Lem Putt (of 'Specialist' fame) would sniff contemptuously were he to read these notes on progress in the field of public sanitation. We shall be delighted when we see the sun go down on the last pail closet, and instead we see the new water closets silhouetted in the moonlight at Golden Valley, and our nightsoil men found more congenial occupation on day-work.

Public Convenience at Nottingham Road, Somercotes. May I offer my congratulations to the Council and my colleagues in the Surveyor's Department for the provision of such excellent toilet facilities at Somercotes. It is to be hoped that the public will appreciate the Council's consideration of their needs and assist us in preventing wilful damage.

1-12, Mansfield Terrace, Alfreton. Statutory notice was served on the owner of this property after a serious sewage nuisance had been discovered. This was due to the fact that the old tipplers, and drains had not been removed when ducket closet conversions were carried out many years ago. As a result, the whole drainage system had to be renewed and water closet conversions carried out in a satisfactory manner.

Sewage Nuisance. Chestnut Farm. A complaint was received from the National Coal Board with regard to a discharge of sewage from the cesspool at Chestnut Farm, Sleetmoor Lane, Somercotes, on to the sidings. Notice was served on the farmer to abate the nuisance, and regular servicing has been carried out since. No further complaint has been received.

Filthy or Verminous Premises or Articles and Verminous Persons.

5 Cases occurred requiring the services of the department. Many infestations of cockroaches, ants, silverfish and wasps were dealt with on request, the occupiers paying the cost of the materials used.

Department of Scientific and Industrial Research. I have to record my thanks to the Director and Staff of the Forest

Products Research Laboratory and the Agricultural Research Council Pest Infestation Laboratory for their assistance in identifying unusual specimens submitted to them.

There was one such instance during the year: "*tegenaria atrica*" found in large numbers in the bathroom of a private house in the district. D.D.T. dust and spray were used with success.

Nuisances. Part 3. Sections 91-110.

Systematic inspection of the district is carried out for the detection of nuisances. It will be noted that 648 visits and inspections have been made, 1,090 defects were noted and 10 legal notices were served.

The Clerk of the Council and I co-operate to obviate Court proceedings if at all possible, every opportunity being given to a defaulting owner or individual to carry out his or her obligations, before legal proceedings are taken.

Noise Nuisances.

In addition to powers under the Public Health Act, we have the Derbyshire County Council Act, 1954, Section 127, and during the year the Noise Abatement Act, 1960, received Royal Assent.

We had a very serious complaint of noise nuisance arising from the noise and vibration being transmitted to a dwelling house adjoining a skating rink at Nottingham Road, Somercotes. The Empire Cinema, Somercotes, has been converted for use as a skating rink. Immediate steps were taken by the owner to minimise the noise by the cutting away of floor joists from the wall of the adjoining building, and other measures are being tried to avoid vibration.

Other serious nuisances have arisen at a tyre factory and a haulage contractor's premises and householders in the vicinity of these premises have requested that action be taken to abate the nuisances.

Smoke Nuisances.

Clean Air Act, 1956, and Public Health Act, 1936.

Nuisances arising from emissions of smoke, dust and grit from the various industrial undertakings have been dealt with as they have arisen. I have to express my appreciation of the co-operation of managements to comply with the provisions of the Clean Air Act and Regulations.

The Council re-elected the Chairman of the Public Health Committee, Councillor M. Hewitt, and deputed me to accompany him as the representative of the Council to the meetings of:-

East Midlands Division of the National Society for Clean Air,

North-East Derbyshire Clean Air Consultative Committee,
The Standing Conference of Co-operating Bodies, Department of Scientific and Industrial Research.

We have carried out our responsibilities in this connection to the fullest possible extent. Indeed, we have devoted quite an amount of our leisure time to some of these projects. It has been time well spent as the aims and objects of each undertaking is for the public weal, and is most praiseworthy. We have obtained an overall idea of what the Society and the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research have in mind, and the progress being made by other local authorities and colleagues in all parts of the country. We are anxious to make daily progress towards our goal of clean air, and to this end it is our intention to place before the Council a comprehensive scheme to make our entire urban district smoke controlled in what we hope will be the not too distant future.

We realise that as a Council we have many important schemes in hand, and in particular the new sewerage scheme. All such schemes are necessary to improve our daily life, but they have to be kept in perspective and we cannot do all we would like to do. However, it is my duty to put my ideas on paper, if only for information of the Council and the public. It is desirable that a scheme, and a costly scheme at that, should be fully discussed and all the implications, financial and administrative, thoroughly understood. The scheme to be presented will involve dividing the urban district into twelve Smoke Control Areas, and selecting them in order of preference—the first Smoke Control Area to be a pilot scheme, near the office, based on the central area of the town, containing a suitable cross-section, non-industrial, business and domestic premises. The approximate cost at the moment would be in the region of £2,200 as the Council's contribution. In a rising market, costs will increase rather than diminish. In these circumstances, there is no time like the present, if the Clean Air Act has to be enforced. The scheme will be considered prior to the Estimates Meeting some time in late February, 1961.

As we are classed as a "Black Area" it is hoped that the Council will consider the matter favourably and enable a start to be made. This would at least show some progress towards Smoke Control.

The use of gas, electricity and solid smokeless fuel is the aim wherever and whenever possible. As all three are derived from bituminous coal, I feel that our basic industry would not suffer, as bituminous coal could still be used in industry wherever mechanical firing is employed.

As far as Council property is concerned it will be several years before all Council houses are fitted with approved appliances. The Council would be making a valuable contribution to Smoke Control if the present policy was altered so as to encourage those Council house tenants to fit in such appliances, even to the extent of the Council providing the labour for such conversions. We could then ensure "correct fixing" - a very important point. I further suggest that every employee engaged in work in connection with fixing or adapting such appliances should attend the special course for builders and plumbers put on for their benefit by the Coal Utilisation Council at their Regional Headquarters at Nottingham.

Smoke Measuring Instruments. Daily records have been kept and I offer my thanks to my staff who have assisted me at week-ends on a rota system and have made it possible to maintain a daily uninterrupted record of the measurement of atmospheric pollution by the volumetric method. The instrument is situated at the office in the central area of the town. To be of value the records of pollution have to be regular and reliable. We hope to set up a further smoke filter in the central area of Somercotes during the early part of next year and at both stations to set up equipment to make records of sulphur dioxide concentrations by the volumetric method.

Recovery of Scrap Metal from Cable by Open Fire Method. A serious smoke nuisance is still being caused by the burning of scrap cable, and legal action was threatened by the Council. The offending firm has informed the Council that expensive equipment is on order, and that a steel chimney is being made for use with the furnace. A plan was considered and approved by Council, and we are awaiting Town Planning approval at the end of the year. We hope to have a solution to this long-standing nuisance early in the new year.

DAILY SMOKE FILTER.

The following information is obtained by the use of a daily smoke filter apparatus installed at the Public Health Inspector's Office, The Firs, High Street, Alfreton.

Month	Rainfall in inches	Concentration of Smoke in m.g. per 100 cubic metres of air		
		Average Value	Highest Value	Lowest Value
January	4.0	23	61	10
February	2.19	22	48	7
March	1.39	17	28	7
April	1.09	14	26	3
May	1.30	11	24	6
June	1.14	5	16	1

The following are the details of the amount of deposited matter at the one station within the District and an estimation of the sulphur in the atmosphere determined by the Lead Peroxide Method, recorded at two stations :-

Month	No. of days	DEPOSITED MATTER				Mg. of S.O. ₃ per day collected by 100 sq. cm. of Patch A Pb. O ₂
		Total Water (in inches)	Total Water Insoluble Matter (tons per sq. mile)	Soluble Matter (tons per sq. mile)	Total Solids (tons per sq. mile)	
January	31	3.97	6.78	6.42	13.20	1.55
February	29	2.31	9.19	6.19	15.38	3.08
March	31	1.68	10.76	6.25	17.01	1.65
April	31	1.24	8.36	4.41	12.77	1.10
May	30	1.52	7.74	4.48	12.22	0.95
June	30	1.30	8.46	4.77	13.23	0.58
July	29	2.94	6.59	4.64	11.23	0.42
August	33	3.83	7.57	5.76	13.33	0.53
September	30	4.51	5.53	7.24	12.77	0.66
October	31	5.29	8.63	8.62	17.25	1.24
November	30	3.74	7.67	9.61	17.28	1.27
December	32	3.46	5.92	8.13	14.05	1.68
<i>Wind Direction</i>						
	<i>North</i>	<i>South</i>	<i>East</i>	<i>West</i>	<i>North-East</i>	<i>North-West</i>
January	2 days	—	1 day	4 days	2 days	14 days
February	—	—	—	—	3 days	5 days
March	—	1 day	1 day	2 "	9 "	4 "
April	6 days	5 days	1 "	4 "	1 day	—
May	—	4 "	6 days	8 "	20 "	6 "
June	2 days	6 "	—	6 "	7 days	1 day
July	—	—	14 "	—	2 "	6 days
August	2 days	1 day	—	10 "	5 "	3 "
September	1 day	7 days	—	2 "	2 "	8 "
October	—	1 day	1 day	—	—	15 "
November	—	1 "	—	2 days	2 days	15 "
December	2 days	—	2 "	5 days	8 days	15 "
						40
						one day not recorded
						FIRS GARDEN SOMERCOTES MARKET PLACE

July	2.67	6	14	2
August	3.02	8	15	3
September	4.37	12	22	5
October	5.15	17	35	5
November	3.51	19	42	9
December	3.10	26	63	4

The results of the monthly rainfall given above were obtained from the rain guage situated at Cotes Park Depot.

Offensive Trades. *Section 107*

We have only one such establishment in this district, the premises owned by Mrs. S. Walters, George Street, Riddings. These premises are not being used at present owing to trade difficulties. As the premises are in a built-up area, the Council will probably consider the advisability of resisting any attempt to re-open the premises for this type of business. It has to be borne in mind that there is a hand fired vertical cross-tube boiler for steam generation at these premises, and a serious smoke problem was solved when business was suspended.

Fried Fish Shops.—There is quite a high standard of hygiene in the Fried Fish and Chip Shops throughout the district. In Alfreton in particular we have three of the most up-to-date establishments to be found anywhere in the County.

Water Supply. *Sections 111 - 142.*

Routine sampling of domestic water supplies is undertaken by the surveyor's department, and any complaints received are immediately passed on to the Surveyor for investigation.

I am not aware of any premises in the urban district not connected to the mains supply.

A complaint was received from the Ministry of Pensions and National Insurance Offices in June as to colour, taste and smell of drinking water. The department had recently moved in to premises which had formerly been used as a Miners' Hostel. The water service pipe had been out of use for several months. Even though they had been flushed under pressure, and thoroughly cleansed, the first flushings in the morning were unsatisfactory after the water had been standing in the pipes overnight. Samples were taken and the results were as follows:-

“Bacteriologically, this sample is suitable for drinking purposes.”

Available Chlorine.

In appearance this sample was slightly turbid and of a faint brown colour. No taste or odour could be detected.

The results of chemical analysis afford no evidence of the occurrence of pollution.

The water was acid in reaction but, apart from a trace of iron, free from metallic contamination.

Signed R. W. SUTTON,
County Analyst.

Part 5. Prevention, Notification and Treatment of Infectious Disease.

At the request of the medical officer of Health, 8 visits have been made to infected premises. A visit is paid, enquiries made, and disinfection is carried out, following removal to hospital or recovery of the patient.

A bottle of disinfectant is left for preliminary soaking of infected bedding and clothing prior to washing. The method of disinfection is by formaldehyde sprays. An instruction leaflet is left at the house as to the precautions to be taken in cases of infectious disease, and to prevent the spread of infection. In certain instances, infected bedding etc. is sent for steam disinfection.

Part 9. Common Lodging Houses. Section 235 — 248.

There is only one common lodging house in the area. This is frequently visited and is well-kept by the owner, Mr. W. Davis, under his personal supervision. The rooms are clean, well ventilated, and the walls and ceilings are painted to facilitate cleansing at prescribed intervals. Cooking facilities and washing accommodation are satisfactory, all beds are clean and comfortable.

The following improvements were effected during the year:—

Pail closet converted to the water carriage system-urinal installed.

New wash-house provided containing two deep sinks to facilitate washing of clothes. Hot water in constant supply.

Yard area paved and drainage facilities improved.

There were no complaints during the year.

We are offering training facilities for Student Public Health Inspectors and this is one of the Public Health Services we can show to colleagues who do not have a Common Lodging House in their district.

Watercourses, Ditches and Ponds.

Several complaints of pollution of ditches and streams were reported to the Surveyor for attention. Particular reference should be made to pollution of the brook at the rear of Hickton Road, Swanwick, from the sewer overflow at the rear of Swanwick Road, Leabrooks, and pollution of the brook near Hermitage Farm at Riddings, caused by seepage from Greenhill Lane Sewage Works. The provision of a satisfactory sewerage system

is the answer. Now that work on the new sewerage scheme has commenced we hope that these complaints will soon be a thing of the past.

Moveable Dwellings. Section 268—269.

The Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act, 1960.

Circular 42/60. 19th August 1960.

The Caravan has a great appeal to a considerable number of people. Many of the unfortunate people on the Council's housing list turn their thoughts in this direction. Then there are the itinerant scrap metal merchants who move around in the modern type caravan. These usually pull on to any available site thus causing serious nuisance.

Suitable sites are difficult to find in an urban area, and an uncontrolled caravan site tends to reduce amenity and are strongly objected to by owners of property adjacent to such sites.

We have only two recognised sites in the district:—

W. H. Dawes site, Meadow Lane, Alfreton. - 6 vans.

Farnsworth's site, Queens Head Croft, Riddings. - 6 vans.

In March an application was received from a Mr. T. Allen, of Danesmoor Farm, Mickley, in the Chesterfield R.D. to station two caravans on a site we had recently cleared by the demolition of three houses, Canal Side, Pye Bridge. The Council considered the application and decided to resist this undesirable development. The matter was referred to the Town Planning Authority who decided to take enforcement action as the vans were subsequently sited without Council approval, or Town Planning permission. At the end of the year action by Town Planning is still awaited.

**Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act, 1960,
and Circular 42/60, 19th August, 1960.**

We, in common with all other authorities, carried out a survey of all caravan sites and caravans. The survey and schedule was completed. This showed at a glance the deficiencies existing when comparing the sites, and vans, with the Model Standards Memorandum issued under Section 5, sub-Section 6 of the Act.

All owners of caravan sites and all occupiers of vans were circularised and given an explanatory leaflet drawing their attention to the provisions of the new Act.

A copy of the Survey Schedule was supplied to each Councillor and Council official and to the County Planning Officer.

The summary of the schedule is as follows :-

SITE	SITE OWNER	SITE OWNER'S ADDRESS	VAN OWNER/ OCCUPIER
Meadow Lane, Alfreton	W. Dawes	Nottingham Rd., Alfreton	Ballard, D. G. Carlin, J. Stone, E. (Mrs.) Hurditch, L. Martin, S. Latham, H.
Queen's Head Croft, High Street, Riddings	J. Farnsworth	66 George Street, Riddings	Ashton Hyde, A. E. Hibbins, F. Thorpe, J. Houghton, J. Hartshorne, W.
Rear Dog and Doublet, Main Road, Pye Bridge	F. Johnson Licensee, Brewery Co. Ltd.	Dog & Doublet, Warwicks & Richardsons, Northgate, Newark	Willis, A. Murphy, T.
Hyslop's Land, Nottingham Rd., Somercotes	Hyslop	Nottingham Rd., Somercotes	Angel, V. E. G.
Lawton Terrace, rear Queen's Head, Alfreton	Mrs. N. Grace	6A Lincoln St., Alfreton	Wiseman, W.
Spring Road, Riddings (adjoining Hollyhurst Terrace)	Stanton Ironworks Co. Ltd.	Riddings	Amott, P.
Off Coach Road, Golden Valley (adj. No. 2 Golden Valley)	Butterley Co. Ltd.	Ironville	Brown, W. B.
Rear of Four Horse Shoes, King Street, Alfreton	J. Smith (Tadcaster) Brewery Co. Ltd.	Tadcaster	Finney, J. (Mrs.)
Rear J. G. Severn's Furnishing Stores, High St., Alfreton, on old cattle market standings	J. G. Severn	61 Nottingham Rd., Alfreton	Sludds, T.
Main Road, Lower Somercotes	J. Glenn	Main Road, Lower Somercotes	J. Glenn
18 Mansfield Rd., Alfreton	V. Thompson (Mrs.)	18 Mansfield Rd., Alfreton	V. Thompson (Mrs.)

Inspection of Offices. (Workplaces).

Routine visits have been made to offices and workplaces. All inspected have been well maintained. No complaints have been received from office or non-industrial employees with regard to adverse conditions.

In routine inspection our attention has been focused on the provision of suitable and sufficient accommodation and toilet facilities for the use of both sexes, satisfactory heating, also lighting and ventilation arrangements. In general a very high standard has been reached and wherever the nature of the employment permits it, there is usually music while "they" work. It is also true to state that the standard of employer in this district is very high, and I have no hesitation in paying them a well deserved tribute.

Places of Public Entertainment.

Public Health (Amendment) Act, 1890, Section 51.

Circular 120, Ministry of Health.

Three visits have been made to places of public entertainment. There are three cinemas in this district as follows :-

Odeon Theatre, Alfreton.

Empire Theatre, Alfreton.

Premier Theatre, Somercotes.

The Empire Theatre, Somercotes was closed late in 1958, and during the year 1959, the Regent Cinema was purchased by Messrs. Kennings Ltd., and is now being used as a tyre store by Messrs. G. K. Tyres Ltd. Somercotes Empire was opened as a Skating Rink and has proved to be a very popular innovation.

There are four halls where public dances are held :-

Astoria Ballroom, Alfreton.

Drill Hall, Alfreton.

Somercotes Church Hall.

Leabrooks Miners' Welfare, Leabrooks.

Alfreton Arts Centre, Chesterfield Road, Alfreton is also occasionally used for this purpose, but in the main for Meetings, Concerts, etc., arranged by the Arts Council. .

Licensed Premises.

There are 41 licensed premises in the urban area, situated as follows: Alfreton 18, Somercotes 8, Leabrooks 2, Pyebridge 1, Ironville 1, Golden Valley 1, Swanwick 4 and Riddings 6.

During the year, the licence of the Queen's Head Inn, Derby Road, Alfreton, was transferred to the new Cotes Park Hotel, on which work is nearing completion, adjoining the Greyhound Track, Nottingham Road, Somercotes.

The new Swan and Salmon Hotel, Derby Road, Alfreton, is now completed and the old premises have been demolished. It has made an improvement in the appearance of the Watchorn Estate and the entrance to the town on the approach from Swanwick and Derby.

Plans are regularly deposited with the Local Authority for the improvement of toilet facilities on licensed premises. In many cases, work of improvement has been carried out. In others, work was in progress at the end of the year.

Notice is taken of the remarks of the Licensing Justices at Brewster Sessions in February each year.

Routine inspections are made to ensure compliance with the Food Hygiene Regulations, 1955 and 1960 Acts.

Rodent Control.

The Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949.

The Prevention of Damage by Pests (Threshing and Dismantling of Ricks) Regulations, 1950.

Rats and Mice Destruction Order, 1943, and the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food Circulars.

Two meetings were held of the Workable Area Committee. The first at Buxton Borough on 31st May, 1960, when a talk was given by Mr. F. J. Smith, B.Sc. on "Domestic Insects and modern methods of Control." A most interesting discussion followed.

The second meeting was held at Matlock U.D.C. on 24th November, 1960, when Miss B. B. Jones, B.Sc. gave a lecture entitled "A review of Warfarin." There was an attendance of twenty at this meeting and a lively discussion ensured a highly successful meeting.

The Infestation Branch of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food are to be congratulated on maintaining interest in these meetings, which have the effect of focusing attention on this important aspect of our work.

We hear of decreasing sales and demand for Rat Bait. I suggest that this proves the success of our efforts, and not lack of enthusiasm by the Infestation Branch and Rodent Control Staffs of Local Authorities.

The department is responsible for a continuous effort to control the rodent and other pest nuisances arising in the district. 75 such complaints were received and satisfactorily dealt with. Complaints received were in the main from householders living near poultry keepers. Our tips are all worked by controlled tipping methods. Daily inspections are made by the Rodent Operator of the tips, and their surroundings, and evidence of an infestation, however small, is quickly noticed, and the necessary action taken. No legal proceedings were required, and it is pleasing to record that all owners and

occupiers of property are usually most anxious to co-operate in the iradication of rats, mice and other vermin.

I would like to record my appreciation of the co-operation of the Infestation Division of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, Nottingham, and also to the Pest Control Department, for their valuable assistance in dealing with complaints received re rabbits and other pests under their control.

As anticipated, in April, 1959, the Council took over the responsibility for rodent destruction on farms, and a visit was made to every farm in the area during the threshing operations. There are no serious infestations in farms, and we can rely on the co-operation of the farmers in the disrict, to prevent minor infestations becoming major. If they neglected to do so, they could be involved in serious financial loss.

Sewer treatments were carried out at the prescribed intervals, as were treatments to all Council-owned undertakings such as sewage works, tips and depots. We received numerous complaints from householders and others re wasps' nests last summer. Other infestations by ants, silver-fish and the like, were all promptly and efficiently dealt with by Mr. T. A. Smith, the Depot Foreman and Rodent Operator, who deserves a word of commendation for his painstaking attention to this work.

The following work under this heading has been carried out by the Department:-

		<i>First treatment</i>	<i>Second treatment</i>
Alfreton	...	14	70
Somercotes	...	4	42
Leabrooks	...	—	7
Pye Bridge	...	—	4
Swanwick	...	8	20
Riddings	...	10	22
Codnor Park	...	6	8
Golden Valley	...	—	—
		37	173
	Total	...	210

Sewage works. All sewage works have been visited during the year and the following have received treatment:-

Alfreton	6	Riddings	6	Codnor Park	4
Somercotes	4	Swanwick	6	Birchwood	4
Highfields	2	Newlands	6	Pye Bridge	4

After treatment no further activity was noticeable.

234 visits have been made to sewage works and Council premises and 129 treatments given; 30 visits were made to Council Houses and 7 treatments given; 344 visits were made to Private Houses and 140 treatments given; 87 visits were made to business premises and 30 treatments given.

Total number of visits made during the year :-

Sewer inspection chambers	...	386
Sewage works ...	...	234
Council Houses	...	30
Private Houses	...	344
Business Premises	...	87
Other visits, including farms during threshing operations ...	...	70

Total 1,151

Refuse tips and salvage depots are under constant observation.

Farm Survey. 35 Farms were surveyed for rats and mice during the year. It is quite obvious that combined harvesting has had the effect of minimising the number of infestations on farm premises.

Housing.

I regret to report that owing to circumstances beyond the control of the Surveyor and Housing Manager, we only acquired eight new houses during 1960. This completed the present programme of building on the South Spire site. The next allocation of new houses for slum clearance will be the development on the Firs extension, and the first houses to be completed for occupation are expected in the late spring. Our expectation will be for thirty houses, and then a further time lag can be expected. Thus progress is slow in our slum clearance programme.

Housing Act, 1957.

During the year the following work has been carried out :-

		With state assistance	Unaided	Total
<i>Houses erected :</i>				
(a) by local authority	...	—	12	12
(b) by other bodies and persons	...	—	43	43
<i>Houses under erection :</i>				
(a) by local authority	...	—	30	30
(b) by other bodies and persons	...	—	27	27
<i>Inspection of dwelling houses :</i>				
Number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health and Housing Acts)	...			185
Number of dwelling houses found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation		0
Number of dwelling houses found to be in a state so dan- gerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	17
Number of defective dwelling houses rendered fit in con- sequence of action (formal or informal) by the local authority	29

Number of dwelling houses in respect of which demolition orders were made	...	...	...	17
Number of dwelling houses demolished in pursuance of demolition orders	...	...	...	25
Number of persons displaced	...	...	...	19
Number of dwelling houses in respect of which undertakings were accepted	...	...	...	0
Number of dwelling houses where undertakings have been accepted that have become empty	...	...	...	0
Number of persons displaced	...	...	...	0
Number of dwelling houses in respect of which undertakings were determined	...	...	...	0
Number of premises in respect of which closing orders were made	...	...	...	0
Number of applications for improvement grants approved by the Council (houses involved)	...	...	...	46
Number of dwelling houses improved during the year	...			28

The following table summarises the four quarterly returns made to the Ministry during 1960.

*Houses in Clearance Areas and Unfit Houses Elsewhere,
Return for the Year 1960.*

A--Houses Demolished	Houses demolished	Displaced during year—	
		Persons	Families
In clearance areas	...	0	0
Not in clearance areas :			
(4) As a result of formal or informal procedure under Sect. 17(1) Housing Act, 1957	...	25	19
			8
C--Unfit houses made fit and houses in which defects were remedied :			
		By Local Authority	
(11) After informal action by local authority		16	0
(12) After formal notice under			
(a) Public Health Acts		6	0
(b) Housing Acts	...	0	7

Houses demolished during the year :

In Clearance Areas :-

Nil.

Individual Demolition Orders :

Alfreton : Cotes Park, 3, 4 and 5.

Park Street, 33, 34 (due to subsidence N.C.B.)

Somercotes : New Birchwood, 21, 22, 23 and 24.

Riddings : Greenhill Lane (Mill Road), 3 and 4.

West Street, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69 and 70.

Shaw Street, 24 and 25 (change of use to stores).

Swanwick : The Delves, 24, 25, 26 and 27.

Overcrowding.

Enquiries were made into several cases of overcrowding, and the facts were reported to the Housing Department, and the Public Health Committee. It is most difficult to deal with these cases as Government Policy at the moment apparently is to concentrate on housing schemes for slum clearance only, and not for general need. We are still concentrating as much as possible on slum clearance rather than for general need.

Messrs. James Oakes and Co. (Riddings) Ltd.

There were no improvements carried out during the year, attention being directed wholly to matters of maintenance and repair.

Rent Act, 1957.

Certificates of Disrepair. During the year, 8 applications were received for certificates of disrepair. These and two applications from 1959 were approved. 9 Certificates were issued, 1 undertaking to carry out work was given by the landlord, and 4 certificates of disrepair were cancelled on completion of the necessary work.

Petroleum (Consolidation) Acts, 1928 and 1936.

Cellulose Solution Regulation, 1934.

Petroleum Spirit (Conveyance by Road) Regulations, 1959.

Home Office Circulars 5/1, etc.

No. of licences issued to store petroleum during 1960	50
No. of licences issued to store carbide during 1960	1
Total storage capacity of petroleum spirit	... 52,874
Total storage capacity of carbide of calcium	... 112 lbs.
Fees collected in respect of petroleum licences	... £35 10s.
Fees collected in respect of carbide licences	... 5/-

Can Stores.

Can Store licences were issued to the following:—

	<i>Gallons</i>
Messrs. C. Brown and Sons, Alfreton	... 60
T. Roguska, King Street, Alfreton	... 60
R. S. Dawes, Victoria Street, Somercotes	... 60
James Oakes and Co., Riddings	... 50
Evans Bros. (Concrete) Ltd., Riddings	... 25
N.C.B. Area No. 4, Alfreton Colliery	... 50
" " Cotes Park Colliery	... 50
" " Swanwick Colliery	... 60

At this point I would like to pay tribute to the co-operation I have received from the Chief Fire Officer H. J. Terry, Esq., M.B.E., and his staff at Derby.

All underground tanks are subject to an air pressure test of 10 lbs. per sq. inch for a minimum period of 10 hours before approval. The petrol tank to be totally embedded in massed fine concrete not less than 9 inches thick, or alternatively, a brick chamber in 9

inches of brickwork, cement rendered on the inside with 1 inch of cement and a minimum of 9 inches of dry washed sand surrounding the tank. The tank to rest on a cradle at the base of the tank.

Factories Act, 1937, 1948 and 1959.

A Revised Certificate as to Adequacy of Means of Escape in Case of Fire was issued as follows:-

Remploy Factory, Marshall Street, Alfreton.

Form F 143 B. Building Operations and Works of Engineering Construction. Sanitary Conveniences for use of Building Staff.

Received from H.M. Inspector of Factories as follows:-

Swan and Salmon Inn, Alfreton,

Mortimer Wilson Secondary Modern School, Alfreton.

New School, Hayes Lane, Swanwick.

Windmill Housing Estate and Deosan Factory, Riddings.

Cotes Park Inn, Somercotes.

Section 9, Form 143 re Sanitary Conveniences.

Farnsworth's Garage, Riddings.

J. H. Raynes & Son, Ltd., Station Garage, Alfreton.

Service Motors (Leabrooks) Ltd., Meadow Lane,
Alfreton.

The Surveyor co-operates with the department by submitting to me all plans in respect of factories for my perusal and observations, prior to planning permission being granted. The system works very satisfactorily.

Deletions from and additions to the list of Factories and Work-places noted by H.M. Inspector of Factories reported to me on Form 143, Section 8 (3) are duly recorded and the Register kept up to date at all times.

Register of Factories, 31.12.60.

Aerated water	...	1	Leather dressing	...	1
Bakeries	...	4	Letterpress printing	...	3
Boots	...	1	Machine repairs	...	1
Boot repairs	...	5	Metal scrap cutting	...	2
Bicycle repairs	...	2	Metal scrap, paper sorting	1	
Brickmaking	...	1	Motor vehicle repairs	...	15
Builders' supplies	...	1	Net mending	...	1
Chemicals	...	2	Sausage, meat pies, etc.	...	8
Concrete blocks	...	1	Sheet metal work	...	1
Corsets	...	1	Slaughterhouse	...	1
Dresses	...	2	Subsidiary Companies:-		
Electrical repairs	...	2	Miscellaneous dept.	...	1
Engineering	...	7	Oxygen dept.	...	1
Flooring	...	2	Tyre remoulds	...	1
Gas	...	2	Underwear	...	3
Hosiery	...	3	Vehicle demolition	...	3

Ironfounding	... 1	Vehicle painting and
Iron rolling mills	... 1	cellulosing ... 1
Joinery ...	... 10	Wagon building ... 1
Laundry ...	... 1	Woodworking machinery 1
	Total 96.	

Food and Drugs Act, 1955.

Part 1. General provisions and sale of food and drugs. *Sections 1-7.*

Sampling of food and drugs is undertaken by the County Analyst as the Food and Drugs Authority. Mr. R. W. Sutton, B.Sc., F.R.I.C., F.C.S., the County Analyst, has kindly supplied me with information of such work carried out by his department as follows :-

“85 Samples, including 33 milks, were taken under the above Act in the area of the Alfreton Urban District Council during the year 1960.

“One sample of T.T. Channel Island Milk was deficient in fat and the producer was cautioned.”

“A preparation described as “Vitamin Concentrate” was seriously deficient in Vitamin A. Enquiries disclosed that this was old stock and deterioration on storage was the likely explanation for the deficiency. The remaining stock was removed from sale by the Pharmacist concerned.”

“Two samples of Orange Drink thought to have caused food poisoning were examined on behalf of your Authority. Analytical results on the remains of an opened bottle, and on an unopened one of the same brand were normal for a product of this type, and there was no evidence of the presence of any constituent likely to have been the cause of the illness reported.”

Fire at Nottingham Road, Alfreton, Branch of Ripley Co-operative Society Ltd. On Friday, 20th May, 1960, the Nottingham Road Branch Shop was damaged by fire during the night. The Manager requested my services with regard to condemn notes in respect of foodstuffs affected.

I rendered all possible assistance in segregating fit and unfit food, and in finding suitable market for disposal of salvaged food unfit for human consumption, working in close association with the Society’s Finance and Insurance Departments.

Voluntary Surrender of Unsound Food. Section 8-12.

All condemned food excepting meat is taken to the Council’s Depot at Leabrooks where it is satisfactorily disposed of.

The following is a list of food stuffs voluntarily surrendered by traders during the year :

Condemned Food.			lbs.	ozs.
13 tins Tongue	...	...	47	12
23 „ Corned Beef	...	...	57	0
12 „ Luncheon Meat	...	...	19	4
2 „ Minced Beef Loaf	...	...	1	9
5 „ Crab	...	...	1	15
1 tin Sild	...	...		2 $\frac{1}{2}$
2 tins Corned Mutton	...	...	12	0
59 „ Salmon	...	...	27	13 $\frac{1}{2}$
6 „ Pilchards	...	...	3	3
7 „ Ham	...	...	64	10
2 „ Jellied Veal	...	...	12	0
6 „ Cooked Shoulder	...	...	63	15
1 tin Ham and Pork	...	...		12
6 tins Normeat	...	...	12	0
7 „ Pork	...	...	11	7
1 tin Cocktail Meat Balls	...	...		7 $\frac{1}{2}$
1 „ Chicken	...	...	3	13
1 „ Steak and Kidney Pie	...	...		8
21 tins Steak	...	...	20	15 $\frac{1}{2}$
2 „ Shrimps	...	...		5 $\frac{1}{2}$
13 „ Sardines	...	...	3	9 $\frac{1}{8}$
3 „ Pickled Herrings	...	...		6
23 „ Soup	...	...	19	13
12 „ Peas	...	...	11	0
2 „ Cucumbers	...	...	3	10
2 „ Fish Paste	...	...		5 $\frac{1}{2}$
1 tin Spaghetti	...	...		15 $\frac{1}{2}$
2 tins Butter Beans	...	...	1	15
9 „ Beans	...	...	7	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
1 tin Artichokes	...	...		15 $\frac{1}{2}$
1 „ Salt	...	...	1	8
277 tins Tomatoes	...	...	335	13
33 „ Pineapple	...	...	31	3
8 „ Fruit Salad	...	...	10	14
15 „ Strawberries	...	...	4	.6 $\frac{1}{2}$
13 „ Apricots	...	...	20	6
68 „ Peaches	...	...	95	5
15 „ Oranges	...	...	10	7
8 „ Cherries	...	...	7	15
32 „ Pears	...	...	46	3
10 „ Grapefruit	...	...	10	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
3 „ Raspberries	...	...	2	2
5 „ Plums	...	...	8	8
1 tin Orange Juice	...	...	1	4
25 tins Evaporated Milk	...	...	16	6

Carried forward 1013 14 $\frac{5}{8}$

		<i>Brought forward</i>	1013	14 $\frac{5}{8}$
1 tin	Cream	...	...	6
6 tins	Rice Pudding	...	5	7 $\frac{1}{2}$
1 tin	Cream Sago	...	1	0
7 tins	Golden Syrup	...	12	0
2 „	Condensed Milk	...	2	12
1 tin	Creamola Foam	...		5
2 tins	Bournvita	...		8
2 „	Jam	...	3	0
2 „	Orange Marmalade	...	4	0
1 tin	Salad	...		15
1 „	Titbits	...		1 $\frac{1}{2}$
1 „	Pet Food	...		8
1 jar	Cockles	...		4
1 „	Red Cabbage	...	1	4
1 „	Chutney	...		6
1 „	Lemon Cheese	...	1	0
5 jars	Marmalade	...	4	8
1 jar	Cocktail Onions	...		5
1 „	Paté de Foie	...		4
1 „	Black Cherry	...	1	0
1 „	Honey	...	1	0
1 „	Mayonnaise	...		10
4 jars	Cream	...	1	6
2 „	Peperium	...		1 $\frac{1}{2}$
1 jar	Ketchup	...		13 $\frac{1}{2}$
1 „	Potted Salmon	...		2
1 „	Coffee	...		6
1 „	Relish	...		8 $\frac{1}{2}$
12 jars	Salad Cream	...	3	12
3 pkts.	Spratts Ovals	...	3	0
21 „	Suet ...	...	10	8
1 pkt.	Cheese	...		4 $\frac{1}{2}$
1 „	Oats ...	...	2	0
Dried Peas	...	...	40	0
Sausage	...	...	7	0
Lard	...	...	117	8
Tongue	...	...		12
Ham	...	...		8
Margarine	...	...	246	0
Butter	...	...	299	0
Cheese	...	...	81	14 $\frac{1}{2}$
Bacon	...	...	18	4
Greengroceries	...	...	55	0
Corned Beef	...	...		8
Lamb	...	...	12	0

Carried forward 1952 5 $\frac{1}{8}$

		<i>Brought forward</i>	1952	$5\frac{1}{8}$
	Jellied Veal ...	...	...	12
2	Pigs' Plucks - Decomposition	...	14	0
	Pigs' Heads	„	740	0
	Pork	„	57	0
100	Ox Livers	„	1130	0
108	Ox Skirts	„	116	0
8	Ox Heads	„	300	0
9	Ox Tails	„	13	0
10	Ox Tripes	„	86	0
2	Calf Plucks	„	15	0
	Beef	„	87	0
	Frozen Ox Kidneys	„	448	0
12	Sheep's Plucks	„	83	0
				<hr/>
		Total	5047	$1\frac{1}{8}$
				<hr/>

Food and Drugs Act, 1955.

Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, 1960.

Dogs in Food Shops. Notices re Dogs in Food Shops have been replaced as necessary, and I am pleased to report that only on one occasion did I find it necessary to draw the attention of a customer to the request.

Extraneous matter in Food. A complaint was received of a foreign body in a tin of tuna fish, simulating glass. It was sent for analysis and found to be magnesium ammonium phosphate. The complainant was satisfied with the explanation and with the efforts of the department in dealing with the matter.

A further complaint was received from a worried parent who brought a loaf containing what the family thought to be a fly or beetle. The discovery had put them all "off" their tea. On examination I found it to be nothing more than a currant. Such incidents provide the lighter side of the activities of the department.

Food Hawkers. The absence of satisfactory legislation still remains a vexed question amongst Public Health Inspectors and the Food Trade itself. Some traders are inclined to flout the Food Hygiene Regulations, the Shops Act, and Sunday Trading Act, and I think there is need for early amendment of the law to provide more effective control of Food Hawkers.

Food Shops. An intensive drive has been conducted to bring all food shops up to standard demanded by the Food Hygiene Regulations and a schedule of works was submitted to the following after inspection of premises :-

ALFRETON.

Messrs. F. Farrands Ltd., High Street.

Messrs. E. Hunt and G. Slade, High Street.

Messrs. Maypole Dairy Co. Ltd., High Street.
 Messrs. J. Shentall (formerly Woodheads), High Street.
 Mr. G. Annable, Handy Shop, Grange Street.
 Mr. J. A. Minta, 55A Mansfield Road.
 Mr. F. Piccaver, 102 Mansfield Road.
 Messrs. H. & B. Simms, 107 Mansfield Road.
 Mrs. U. Bowler, Plough Inn, Nottingham Road.
 Mr. W. Parr, 95 Nottingham Road.
 Mr. C. Jones, 41 Nottingham Road.
 Mrs. A. Shaw, 12 Park Street.
 Mrs. A. L. Allsop, 47 Prospect Street.
 Mrs. F. Gregory, 86 Prospect Street.
 Mrs. M. Wall, 79 Prospect Street.
 Ripley Co-op. Society Ltd., Butchery Dept., Prospect St.
 " " " Butchery Dept., King Street

SOMERCOTES.

Messrs. J. Abbott & Co. Ltd., Nottingham Road.
 Ripley Co-op. Society Ltd., Butchery Dept., Nottm. Rd.
 Messrs. J. F. Rogers & Co. Ltd., 76 Lower Somercotes
 Messrs. Broughs Ltd., 99 Somercotes Hill.
 Mrs. L. A. West, 36 Coupland Place.
 Mr. F. D. Leivers, 35 Birchwood Lane.

SWANWICK.

Messrs. J. Abbott & Co. Ltd., 1 The Green.
 Mr. A. K. Fincham, The Green.
 Mr. F. Handley, 28 Church Street.

RIDDINGS.

Messrs. A. C. and A. G. Brentnall, 8 & 9 George Street.
 Messrs. J. D. Marsden Ltd., 23 George Street.
 Messrs. Melias Ltd., 17 George Street.
 Mr. H. Wycherley, 1 Newlands Road.

PYE BRIDGE.

Mr. W. Lee, 55 Main Road.

Food Hygiene Regulations, 1960.

36 Preliminary notices involving non-compliance with 116 various regulations were served on owners and occupiers of food shops in the area.

The following is a list extracted from the notices:-

Regulation 5—Unsanitary premises	...	1
6—Cleanliness of equipment	...	3
8—Protection of food from risk of contamination		14
14—Condition of sanitary convenience		15
15—Provision of water supply	...	2

16—Provision of wash-hand basins ...	18
17—Provision of first-aid materials ...	12
18—Accommodation for clothing ...	13
19—Facilities for washing food and equipment	8
21—Ventilation of food rooms ...	5
23—Cleanliness and repair of food rooms	31
24—Accumulation of refuse ...	1
	—
	123

Early action was taken to secure compliance in 42 instances with the provisions of the Regulations.

Alfreton Market. Regular inspections are made by your Inspectors of the food stalls on the open market in Institute Lane. In the main the stall-holders are co-operative and only sweets, confectionery, fish, fruit and vegetables are sold.

I hope the Council will never permit butchers to have stalls on this open market.

I again reiterate the necessity for the provision of satisfactory toilet facilities, in a reasonably accessible position for the use of Food Traders, even if it becomes necessary to increase the stall rents over a reasonable period to cover the cost of same.

Food Shops being used as Receiving Depots for Laundry and Dry Cleaning. It came to my notice that several shops had been canvassed by certain Laundry and Dry Cleaning representatives, and had in fact been established as agencies.

I discussed the matter with the Medical Officer of Health, and I informed all Laundry and Dry Cleaning Establishments operating in my area that we considered these activities to be incompatible with the Food Hygiene Regulations, 1955.

The arrangements were either cancelled or satisfactory alternative arrangements were made to prevent food traders from handling such material.

Ice Cream (heat treatment, etc.) Regulations, 1959.

All premises in which ice cream is manufactured, stored and sold have been subjected to regular inspection. Ice cream parlours are provided where loose ice cream is sold. All conservators from which ice cream is sold are provided with Stowell protective covers to prevent misuse of the conservators and possible contamination. All premises registered must be suitably lighted and ventilated, and have satisfactory washing facilities, hot and cold water, clean towels and soap available. Manufacturers' premises in the area are most up-to-date and their products are manufactured under hygienic conditions.

During the year, eight food traders applied for registration of their premises for the sale of ice cream as follows:-

Mr. J. H. Turner, Market Place, Ironville.
Mrs. M. Wall, 79 Prospect Street, Alfreton.
H. Tart, 11 Park Street, Alfreton.
Mrs. Whatton, 35 George Street, Riddings.
Mrs. D. Parkin, 37 Charles Street, Leabrooks.
Mr. E. Gee, 70 Derby Road, Swanwick.
Mr. R. H. Eley, 7 High Street, Somercotes.
Mr. R. L. Burden, 108 Somercotes Hill, Somercotes.

The following are the details of registration under the Food and Drugs Act, 1955:-

Manufacturers (also registered for the sale of loose ice cream)	...	...	...	2
Retailers for the sale of pre-packed ice cream	...	...	...	69

Milk Supply.

Milk (Special Designation) Order, 1934-1946.

Milk (Special Designation) (Pasteurised and Sterilised Milk) Regulations, 1949 to 1953.

Milk (Special Designation) (Raw Milk) Regulations, 1949-1954.

Supplementary licences were granted by the Council to dealers retailing milk in the Alfreton Urban Area but with dairy premises outside the Urban Area as follows:-

Pasteurised Milk.

Ripley Co-operative Society Ltd. (five branches)
Codnor Park and Ironville Co-op. Society Ltd. (two branches)
G. Paley, Sandham Park Dairy, Ripley
E. Chamberlain, Felley Priory Farm, Underwood
S. Stafford, Garner Lane Farm, South Wingfield
J. W. Foster, Willow Farm, Selston
D. E. Nicholson, Ivy Farm, Wingfield Park

Tuberculin tested / pasteurised.

Ripley Co-operative Society Ltd. (five branches)
Codnor Park and Ironville Co-op. Society Ltd. (two Branches)
G. Paley, Sandham Park Dairy, Ripley
E. Chamberlain, Felley Priory Farm, Underwood
S. Stafford, Garner Lane Farm, South Wingfield
J. W. Foster, Willow Farm, Selston
D. E. Nicholson, Ivy Farm, Wingfield Park

Sterilised.

Ripley Co-operative Society Ltd. (five branches)

Dealers' licences have been granted to use the special designation tuberculin tested/pasteurised to :-

R. G. Bacon, 6 Pease Close, Alfreton
Miss S. Cowley, 9 Nuttall Street, Alfreton
S. Durow & Son, Grange Farm, Butterley
Mr. A. B. Key, 90 Swanwick Road, Leabrooks
Mr. C. E. Smith, "The Farm", Pennytown, Somercotes
Mr. C. Radford, 70 Grange Street, Alfreton
Mr. H. B. Unwin, "Red Lion" Farm, Riddings
Mr. W. Atkin, "Crossing" Farm Leabrooks
Mr. S. Dean, Laburnum Cottage, Leabrooks
Mr. C. S. Hall, The Bungalow, Sleetmoor Lane, Somercotes
Mr. J. E. Gash, 51 West Street, Riddings
Mr. L. Oliver, "Eureka," Brenden Avenue, Somercotes
Mr. W. R. Ward, Old Hall Farm, Swanwick
Mr. A. E. Jennings, 9 Derby Road, Alfreton [Somercotes]
Mr. F. A. Castledine, "Beau Vista," 20 Brenden Avenue,
Mr. L. W. Fisher, 19 Bank Street, Somercotes
Mr. S. Barlow, "Charity Farm," Swanwick
Mr. R. Ingram, Park View, Colliery Road, Alfreton
Mr. F. Clough, "The Croft," Park Street, Alfreton
Mr. N. E. Bryan, "Longacre," Sleetmoor Lane, Somercotes
Mr. P. M. Swindell, 9 Victoria Street, Somercotes
Mr. J. Bonsall, "Adare," Leamoor Avenue, Somercotes
Mr. P. A. Fincham, "Alnwick," 65 The Green, Swanwick

Milk (Special Designation) Regulations, 1960.

A copy of the above Regulations was received during the month of September. By these Regulations the licensing of dealers' premises, the use of Special Designation and the issuing of the necessary licences was transferred from the District Council to the Food and Drugs Authority, the Derbyshire County Council.

The Medical Officer of Health passed on to me a request which he had received from the County Medical Officer for all relevant information concerning the dealers, and their suppliers, from the Register which had been kept in my Department.

The information was passed on to the Medical Officer of Health, who in turn passed it on to the County Medical Officer. We have therefore been relieved of the responsibility for the control of the milk supply, and in future all milk sampling and issuing of licences will be carried out by the County Council.

As and from 1st March, 1961, Alfreton will be included as a "Specified Area", a "Special Milk Area" an area in which only milk of a Special Designation may normally be sold by retail. The hand-can will then finally disappear from our streets, and not before time.

Before leaving this subject there is one aspect which still bothers me. I would like to see the widespread use of the non-returnable container for milk, and the abolition of the milk bottle, which are invariably used for many other purposes than milk.

Milk and Dairies Regulations, 1949, Part IX, Sect. 26(1)

Dirty Bottle Containing Milk.

On Wednesday, 12th October, a dirty bottle (seal unbroken) containing ordinary Pasteurised milk, was brought to me for my inspection by a member of the Casual Nursing Staff at a local colliery. It had been supplied to the colliery canteen that day.

I reported the facts to the Council after giving the Manager of the Dairy Company concerned an opportunity to inspect the bottle.

A letter expressing the deep concern, and of explanation, and apology, was received from the Hygiene Board of the Dairy Company. After due consideration the Council decided to issue a severe warning in this case, as it was the first complaint of its kind in which this Dairy Company had been concerned.

Meat Inspection.

Food and Drugs Act, 1955.

Slaughterhouses Act, 1958.

Model Byelaws for Private Slaughterhouses.

Slaughter of Animals (Prevention of Cruelty) Regulations, 1958.

The Slaughter of Pigs (Anæsthesia) Regulations, 1958.

Public Health Meat Regulations, 1924-1952.

Memo. 3 Meat, Ministry of Food Circular 5/48. C. Bovis.

Slaughter of Animals Acts, 1933-1954.

Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food

Circular FSH 2/57, 11th April, 1957.

Exchequer Grants towards the cost of Meat Inspection.

Circular FSH 4/59, 12th February, 1959.

Circular FSH 1/60. 17th February, 1960.

This important service was fully maintained throughout the year and one hundred per cent. meat inspection was carried out.

As a result of the additional work in dealing with "export" meat my Council received the following grant from the Ministry:-

Number of slaughterhouses (including bacon factories):

(a) Private, 9 (b) Public, nil

(a) Number of officers engaged in meat inspection:

(i) Whole-time, nil (ii) Part-time, 3

(b) Number with veterinary qualification, nil

(c) Number holding R.S.H. Certificate for meat and other food, 3

(d) Number with other qualifications, nil.

<i>Total carcases inspected</i>	<i>Units inspected</i>	<i>Units</i>
(a) Cattle ... 4,309	(No. of cattle \times 10)	43,090
(b) Calves ... 98	(No. of calves \times 3)	294
(c) Pigs ... 9,625	(No. of pigs \times 3)	28,875
(d) Sheep ... 11,380	(No. of sheep \times 2)	22,760
<hr/>		
Total ... 25,412	Total ... 95,019	

Population (as at June, 1959) ...	23,480
Datum figure (population \times 1.5 per cap. figure)	35,220
Export figure (item 6 minus item 8) ...	59,841
Cost of inspecting export meat	£ s. d.
(item 9 \times 2 pence)	498 6 6

Amount of any contributions towards cost of meat inspection received from private firms, nil

Give here also name and address of firms, nil

The following details co-relate with those given last year to enable a comparison to be made.

It will be agreed, after perusing the statistical tables given below that every effort has been made by the department to carry out and maintain an efficient meat inspection service. The work after normal office hours and at weekends is carried out on a rota basis by the staff, including myself.

<i>Animals Killed and Inspected</i>						
		<i>Beasts</i>	<i>Calves</i>	<i>Pigs</i>	<i>Sheep</i>	<i>Total</i>
Alfreton						
1	...	1	—	206	47	254
2	...	196	4	677	180	1057
4	...	44	—	5	—	49
Somercotes						
7	...	—	3	127	83	213
Leabrooks						
8	...	575	9	576	1240	2400
Riddings						
10	...	1	—	—	124	125
11	...	—	—	2	132	134
Swanwick						
12	...	4613	194	6493	7930	19230
13	...	46	1	47	187	281
	Total	5476	211	8133	9923	23743

The following number of animals have been inspected during the period 1st January to 31st December, 1960.

<i>Beasts</i>	...	5476
<i>Calves</i>	...	211
<i>Pigs</i>	...	8133
<i>Sheep</i>	...	9923
	23743	

During this period the total weight of meat and offal condemned amounted to 23 tons, 6 cwts. 0 qrs. 12 lbs. made up of the following :-

Beasts - Tuberculosis

- 17 Carcasses and all offals
- 5 Sets offals
- 3 Hindquarters

15 Forequarters
138 Heads
219 Lungs
7 Hearts
57 Livers
15 Spleens
26 Skirts
58 Mesenterys
5 Stomachs
2 Udders

Other diseases

13 Carcasses - emaciation
1 Carcase - casualty
1 Carcase - fevered and ill bled
6 Carcasses and all offals - septicæmia
2 Carcasses and all offals - œdema
2 Calf carcases - natural causes
1 Calf carcase and all offals - Johnes disease
1 Calf carcase and all offals - œdema
14 Sets offals - cysticercus bovis
2 Calf carcases and all offals - ill bled
23 Portions beef - bruising
2 Portions beef - abscesses
1 Portion beef - fracture
2 Hindquarters - split aitches
1 Forequarter - bruising

Heads

9 Cysticercus bovis
8 Abscesses
13 Actinomycosis

Lungs

16 Distomatosis
3 Emphysema
3 Melanosis
16 Abscesses
18 Hydatid cysts
14 Pleurisy
1 Pneumonia

Hearts

5 Cysticercus bovis
4 Adhesions
5 Abscesses
1 Pericarditis
9 Xanthosis

Skirts

7 Abscesses
9 Pleurisy and Peritonitis

Livers

- 424 Cirrhosis
- 163 Abscesses
- 168 Angioma
- 21 Hydatid cysts
- 5 Fatty degeneration
- 1 Pyæmic abscesses
- 1 Melanosis

Spleens

- 5 Adhesions
- 4 Peritonitis
- 3 Abscesses

Stomachs

- 22 Abscesses
- 2 Peritonitis

Udders

- 55 Mastitis
- 2 Bruising

Kidneys

- 12 Nephritis
- 4 Hydronephrosis

Calf plucks

- 1 Hydatid cysts

Pigs - Tuberculosis

- 2 Part carcases
- 103 Heads
- 18 Plucks

Other diseases

- 2 Carcasses and all offals - gangrene and fevered
- 2 Carcasses and all offals - septic metritis
- 1 Carcase and all offal - natural causes
- 2 Carcasses and all offal - pyæmia
- 1 Carcase - œdema
- 19 Portions - bruising and fractures
- 9 Flayings

Heads

- 7 Abscesses

Livers

- 35 Cirrhosis
- 26 Milk spots
- 1 Fatty degeneration

Plucks

- 12 Pleurisy
- 3 Pneumonia
- 1 Hydatid cysts

Kidneys

- 3 Hydronephrosis
- 2 Nephritis
- 1 Abscess

Sheep

Other diseases

- 2 Carcasses and all offals - fevered
- 13 Carcasses - emaciation
- 3 Carcasses - septicaemia
- 2 Carcasses - oedema
- 5 Portions - bruising and fractures
- 1 Portion - blood splashing

Livers

- 15 Hydatid cysts
- 1 Abscess
- 2 Fatty degeneration
- 7 Cirrhosis
- 40 Distomatosis
- 30 Strongyli

Plucks

- 2 Hydatid Cysts
- 23 Strongyli
- 1 Abscess
- 4 Distomatosis
- 3 Cirrhosis

The following particulars relating to the above are asked for by the Ministry of Health Circular 17/55 dated 23rd November, 1955.

Carcasses Inspected and Condemned.

	<i>Cattle, excluding Cows</i>	<i>Cows</i>	<i>Calves</i>	<i>Sheep and Lambs</i>	<i>Pigs</i>
Number killed	1503	3973	211	9923
Number inspected	...	1503	3973	211	9923

All diseases except T.B.:

Whole carcasses condemned	3	20	6	20	8
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	267	808	1	134	119
Percentage of the number inspected with disease other than tuberculosis	...	17.96%	20.84%	3.31%	1.55% 1.56%

Tuberculosis only:

Whole carcasses condemned	2	15	Nil	Nil	Nil
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	109	441	Nil	Nil	123
Percentage of the number inspected affected with T.B.	7.38%	11.47%	Nil	Nil	1.51%

Cysticercus Bovis.

The incidence of Cysticercis remains about the same. 14 Cases were detected in 1960, and the cold storage facilities used were at Chesterfield, Sheffield or Derby. It is our custom to inspect the certificate issued by the Manager of the receiving Cold Storage Depot and record the date and the number of the same. The majority of the carcases affected were heifers having only erupted two teeth.

Slaughter of Animals Act, 1933 - 1954.

*Slaughter of Animals Act (Prevention of Cruelty)
Regulations, 1954.*

Slaughter of Animals (Pigs) Act, 1954.

C.M.A. 243 Minimum Standards of Construction.

Lay-out and equipment of Slaughterhouses in England and Wales Act, 1957.

Circular No. 45/57, 29th August, 1957. Improvement Grants

39 licences have been issued to slaughtermen in this district. All trainees are tested in their skill in the use of a mechanically-operated instrument before a licence is issued to them. In addition to Captive Bolts, there are two electric lethal instruments in use, at the premises of Fatstock Marketing Corporation, Swanwick and Mr. O. P. Taylor, Leabrooks.

Slaughterhouses Act, 1958

Slaughterhouse Survey.

During the first few months of the year a thorough and detailed survey was made of every slaughterhouse in the district in accordance with the provisions of the Act.

The information was collated, site plans and detailed drawings of each Slaughterhouse prepared and submitted to the Public Health Committee on 29th August and confirmed by Council on 6th September.

The report was then submitted to the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food on 8th September, 1960, the suggested appointed day being the 1st August.

Statutory Notices were published in the local newspapers on the 16th September, 1960.

The Ministry of Agriculture Fisheries and Food approved the report and appointed 1st October, 1961 as the day by which all slaughterhouses within the Council's area must comply fully with the Slaughterhouses Act and Regulations.

Extract from Report on Slaughterhouse Facilities.

The Slaughterhouses Act, 1958 requires each local authority to review and after consultation with such organisations as appear to the authority to represent the interests concerned, to report to the Minister on :-

(a) the existing and probable future requirements of their district for slaughterhouse facilities having regard to the needs both of persons requiring the use of such facilities and of other persons; and

(b) the slaughterhouse facilities which are, or are likely to become available to meet these requirements (including any port slaughterhouse).

Statistics of the Alfreton Urban District are as follows:

Area in Acres	...	...	...	5,023
Population (estimated)	...	...	...	23,480
No. of public slaughterhouses now in operation			Nil	
" private "	" "	" "		9
" " " "	" "	not now in use ...		4

Consultation. As there is no local Meat Traders Association and as we do not consider the matter to be any concern of the National Farmers Union, the only consultation held has been with the local butchers concerned, but a schedule of interested parties and organisations who could be consulted is appended to this report.

Classification of Slaughterhouses.

(i) Premises which already comply with all the requirements of the construction regulations	...	...	Nil
(ii) Premises in use which the local authority expect to comply by the recommended date	...	...	9
Messrs. Challoners (Alfreton) Ltd., off Grange Street, Alfreton			
Messrs. P. Dawes & Sons, Ltd., rear of 52 Nottm. Rd., Alfreton			
Mr. N. Shirley, rear of 77 Mansfield Road, Alfreton			
Mr. A. Lycitt, 56 Somercotes Hill, Somercotes			
Mr. O. P. Taylor, rear of 188 Leabrooks Road, Leabrooks			
Mr. A. K. Greasley, rear of 32 George Street, Riddings			
Mr. J. W. Wood, rear of 77 West Street, Riddings			
Mr. R. Harrison, rear of 56 Derby Road, Swanwick			
Fatstock Marketing Corporation Ltd., Pentrich Rd., Swanwick			
(iii) Premises in use which the authority expect not to comply by the recommended date	...	...	Nil
(iv) Premises not in use but for which a licence was in force at some time during the twelve months preceding the submission of the report	...	...	4
Mr. W. Dawes, rear of 17 Nottingham Road, Alfreton			
Messrs. E. H. Todkill & Sons, Ltd., Marshall Street, Alfreton			
M. E. Bowler, rear of 64 George Street, Riddings			
Mr. C. L. Walters, 23 Derby Road, Swanwick			
(v) Outstanding applications for new slaughterhouse licences	...	...	Nil
			—
		Total	13

Provision of New Public Slaughterhouses. No intention of such provision. All premises have been recorded in the appropriate group and the following facts noted in respect of each slaughterhouse :

1. address of premises ;
2. name and address of occupier ;
3. the approximate total area of the site ;
4. the floor area in sq. ft. used for any of the following purposes :-
 - (a) covered lairage ;
 - (b) slaughter hall ;
 - (c) hanging space ;
 - (d) chill room, cold-air store or refrigerated room ;
 - (e) any other workrooms ;
5. the approximate area of any grazing land used for holding animals awaiting slaughter.

Where slaughterhouses are expected to be made to comply with the regulations (group ii), a summary of the necessary works has been prepared (copies available). Where premises are not expected to comply (group iii), it has been stated whether the local authority or the owner, or both, consider it impracticable to carry out the required improvements or extensions. For those premises not in use (group iv), the date of the expiry of the licence has been given.

As a help to the trade, the Alfreton Urban District Council has given to each occupier an outline of the works needed at his respective slaughterhouse in order to make it comply with the new construction regulations. This should have enabled the slaughterhouse occupiers to consider the extent of the works required.

The main works generally necessary are as follows :-

1. Lairage to be arranged to provide segregation for animals suspected of being diseased and separation of horned and fractious animals.
2. Provision of separate hanging space for meat.
3. Provision of separate room for the treatment of stomachs and intestines.
4. Provision for the isolation of meat requiring further examination by the meat inspector.
5. Provision of locked accommodation for meat rejected as unfit.
6. Provision of a suitable changing room for workmen.
7. Provision of a high standard of lighting.
8. Provision of a constant supply of hot and cold water and adequate washing facilities.
9. Provision of sterilisation facilities.
10. Provision of an approved stunning pen for adult cattle.
11. Provision of accommodation for storage of hides, skins and other by-products for removal at least once in every two days.

Most of the occupiers of slaughterhouses have indicated whether or not it is their intention to carry out the necessary works, but it is possible that in some cases the position may have changed. Firm decisions are now required in order that an accurate report may be presented to the Minister. A change of decision will of course affect the numbers of slaughterhouses in the various groups.

Review of Facilities.

The present slaughtering facilities are more than adequate for the needs of the area. The greater proportion of the throughput at Fatstock Marketing Corporation Abattoir, Swanwick, is "export" meat, and this figure comprises approximately 70% of the total "kill" of the Urban District.

Existing Requirements.

At the present time the average weekly "kill" in the Urban District based on the Ministry's Return for 1959/60 is as follows:-

<i>Adult Cattle</i>	<i>Calves</i>	<i>Pigs</i>	<i>Sheep</i>	<i>Total</i>
82	2	185	219	488

Recommended Day

The Council must also recommend to the Minister a date on which the new regulations shall come into force in the Urban District and, subject to what may arise at the meeting of interested parties on the 18th May, it is anticipated that the Council will suggest *the 1st August, 1961* as being a suitable date.

Schedule of Interested Parties and Organisations to be Consulted.

1. All butchers in the district owning private slaughterhouses.
2. Mansfield and District Retail Butchers Association (Secretary : E. W. Lager, 5 Brick Kiln Lane, Mansfield). Derby Butchers Ltd., Derby.
3. The Fatstock Marketing Corporation Ltd., 116 Cardigan Road, Leeds, 6 - representing Fatstock Marketing Corporation Ltd., Pentrich Road, Swanwick.
4. The National Federation of Meat Traders Associations (Incorporated) - General Secretary : J. D. Whalley, 29 Linkfield Lane, Redhill, Surrey.
5. Farming Interests - National Farmers Union (Secretary : Mr. Willgoose, 17 King Street, Derby).
6. Live Stock Auctioneers - There is no cattle market in the area and the cattle slaughtered in the area are purchased at a number of very widely spread centres.
7. Trade Unions representing workers - There are no Slaughtermen who are members of a Trade Union.
8. Adjoining Local Authorities - The Clerk has contacted Clerks of neighbouring Local Authorities.

Meat Transport

The wholesaling of meat is carried on by the Fatstock Marketing Corporation, and the most up-to-date vehicles are used for this purpose. Meat is similarly transported to some butchers in this district from wholesale premises in the adjoining rural district and from Chesterfield Abattoir.

Condemned Meat

Circular MF 21/53, 2nd December, 1953.

Circular MF 10/54, 29th June, 1954.

The above circulars impress upon local authorities the importance of ensuring the safe disposal of condemned meat (which incidentally emphasises the importance of meat inspection itself). We have continued our policy of enabling the individual butcher to recover some of his loss by disposing of his condemned meat to either the Mansfield Hide and Skin Co. Ltd., Messrs. Bitterlings of Nottingham, Messrs. Churchmans of Mansfield Woodhouse or Barlows of Denby. Our system is to slash and stain with acid green stain, all carcase meat and offals. We are thus assured of satisfactory disposal of all such meat, and no possibility of it being used for human consumption.

Knackers' Yards

Cat and Dog Meat Shops.

There are no Knackers' yards in the area, but there are two in the adjoining rural district, one of which is delivering cat and dog meat to an establishment in this area. These premises are kept under constant supervision to ensure that all meat sold has been previously treated with acid green stain to minimise the risk of the diseased meat being sold for human consumption.

The Shops Act, 1912-34-36-50

The Shops regulations, 1912-13-37-39.

The Young Persons (Employment) Act and Order, 1938.

As officer appointed under the Shops Act, I have to report that steady progress has been maintained throughout the year. The condition under which shop assistants and others work in this area, in my opinion, bears favourable comparison with any other area in the country. Attention is given to the various matters affecting the comfort and welfare of the assistants, including seats for females, rest rooms if possible, sanitary conveniences, washing facilities, heating, lighting, ventilation and general cleanliness of premises. Food shops in particular are frequently visited.

During the year a total of 660 visits have been made to shop premises. Warnings have been given with regard to selling after hours, and of being open on the regular early closing day for the sale of articles other than those prescribed.

The following details have been extracted from the register of shops:-

		Canteens and Cafes	Food Shops	Other Premises	Total
Alfreton	...	...	18	91	124
Somercotes	...	...	7	68	48
Leabrooks	...	...	-	14	14
Riddings	...	...	3	30	23
Swanwick	...	...	4	22	15
Pye Bridge	...	...	1	4	4
Ironville and Codnor Park		3	12	9	24
Golden Valley	...	...	-	3	-
			36	244	237
					517

Pet Animals Act, 1951

Application was received for the renewal of a licence to keep a Pet Shop by : Mr. C. Bagguley, 4 High Street, Swanwick; and an application was received from : Mr. W. K. King, 71 Mansfield Road, Alfreton, to establish a Pet Shop. Both applications were approved subject to no nuisance being caused and the payment of the requisite fee. Subsequently a nuisance was complained of arising from the barking of dogs. A preliminary notice was served on Mr. King for the abatement of the nuisance.

Derbyshire County Council Act, 1954. Hairdressers. Section 146.

Hairdressing establishments in the district are registered and all comply in every respect with the requirements of the Act.

The following is a list of such establishments:-

ALFRETON

Mrs. P. Speed	91 High Street	Ladies
Mr. S. Turner	52 High Street	Gents
Mrs. G. West	72 High Street	Ladies
A. Rudge	18 Nottingham Road	Gents
Miss. Parr	93 Nottingham Road	Ladies
H. Stone	20 King Street	Ladies
P. Spencer	76 King Street	Gents
A. L. Stevenson	31 - 33 King Street	Ladies
J. B. Morley	39 Mansfield Road	Gents
Briggs & Son	Central Road	Gents
Mrs. Stendall	Church Street	Ladies
Mrs. Wade	4 Flowery Leys Lane	Ladies
I. Birch	24 Park Street	Ladies
Mrs. B. Cleory	Wycliffe Road	Ladies
Mrs. B Leighton	73 Mansfield Road	Ladies
Miss P. Kirk	37 Mansfield Road	Ladies

SOMERCOTES

Mrs. V. Gent	90 Nottingham Road	Ladies
Mrs. Haywood	24 Nottingham Road	Ladies
L. Waters	179 Nottingham Road	Ladies

Miss. E. Waller	26 Somercotes Hill	Ladies
Burrows	85 Somercotes Hill	Gents
D. Brewster	111 Somercotes Hill	Gents
A. Smalley	26 Leabrooks Road	Gents
Mrs. Binnie	Lower Somercotes	Ladies
A. L. Stevenson	31 Nottingham Road	Ladies
G. A. Birch	70 Nottingham Road	Gents

LEABROOKS

Mrs. I. G. S. Wain	"Glen Lyon" Leabrooks Corner	Ladies
Mrs. Ward	Albert Street	Ladies

RIDDINGS

W. Woodfield	14 Greenhill Lane	Gents
W. Stokes	38 George Street	Gents
Miss K. Gray	20 George Street	Ladies

SWANWICK

Miss A. Walters	Derby Road	Ladies
M. Jerram	The Green	Gents
Mrs. I. G. S. Wain	Pentrich Road	Ladies

IRONVILLE

C. Page	32 Victoria Street	Gents
B. K. Butlin (Mrs.)	44 King William Street	Ladies

The following applied for registration during 1960 and were approved:-

Mrs. Beatrice Leighton, 73 Mansfield Road, Alfreton.
Mrs. Valerie Gent, 90 Nottingham Road, Somercotes.
Mr. M. Jerram, The Green, Swanwick.

The Public Cleansing Service.

The financial details relating to this service cover for the year ending 31st March, 1961. The figures have been checked against the books kept by the Council's Financial Officer. Every possible economy has been effected consistent with the maintenance of an efficient service.

Staff.

The staff of the public cleansing department is as follows:-

Refuse collection

3 Motor drivers (no spare at the moment)	1 Working foreman
9 Loaders	1 Man part time
4 Wheelers out	
4 Bin Lads	

Depot

1 Working foreman
1 Man part time

Salvage

2 Men baling paper and textiles

Refuse disposal

1 Driver - muledozer	1 Man part-time
2 Men, tip face	

Rats and Mice destruction

1 Man part-time

Spare

3 Men (house refuse collection, salvage, rodent control) (holidays and sickness)

Nightsoil collection and disposal

1 Driver
3 Loaders

We have again experienced great difficulty in maintaining a regular weekly service of refuse collection. People in this district have always been used to having their dustbin emptied every week. In the pre-war era it was quite easy to maintain the service. We could always guarantee that the staff would be available to do so. They worked a forty-four hour week, had a week's holiday per year, and if they felt ill, they had two or three days in bed and returned to work, as it was then a case of no work, no pay. It was only in cases of serious illness that a man was off work for any length of time. He had to be in the house by 8 p.m. and he depended on his club money.

Now it is an entirely different story from the Cleansing Officers' point of view. You never know when you are going to have sufficient staff to provide a crew for the refuse vehicles. The only week you can guarantee this is Christmas week - for obvious reasons. From then until Easter, there will be as many as eleven men absent and even for odd days off, a doctor's certificate will get them their pay.

Two weeks holiday and thirteen weeks sick pay decimates the staff, and a glance at the annual sickness return will show the popularity this otherwise excellent scheme enjoys.

We cannot maintain a cleansing service if men are at home, and both the Ratepayers and the Councillors have to recognise this fact. To compensate for a certain number of men being regularly absent, we over-staff to the extent of three or four men, but as this latter figure increases, so does absenteeism.

Early in the new year we introduce the forty-two hour week. This will undoubtedly increase our difficulties and probably mean overtime on Saturday mornings, thus the cost of the service will increase or mean a lowering of cleansing standards.

Despite our difficulties, we somehow manage to provide as satisfactory a service as possible, and we can only hope that in time workmen in general will learn to regard their modern benefits as an insurance policy against sickness and ill health rather than a scheme which provides "something for nothing" and to be exploited.

Still, all workmen are not in the category to which I have referred, and I pay tribute to the nucleus of workmen, some of whom have been in the department since leaving school, who have the traditions of the Cleansing Service at heart. It is on their conscientious devotion to duty that our success depends.

Let us not forget the Ratepayers. They pay for service and have a right to expect it. I hope for a reduction in avoidable and unavoidable absenteeism.

It is the aim to call at every house as near the same time every week. By this means, we are expected, gates are unlocked, and dangerous dogs under control.

The number of hours lost owing to sickness and other causes is a matter of grave concern, and the figures are as follows ;-

		<i>Total hours lost</i>			<i>Total hours lost</i>
1953	...	7,958	1957	...	8,407
1954	...	7,083	1958	...	8,853
1955	...	9,862	1959	...	9,132
1956	...	5,985	1960	...	8,911

Protective Clothing. As in the previous year all workmen have been provided with two suits of overalls and one pair of protective gloves. Reinforced gloves are provided for handling baled destructor scrap, etc.

Buildings and Plant.

Extensions to the Paper Baling Shed have now been completed, providing accommodation for three S. & D. Refuse Collectors. In addition, accommodation has been provided for the storage of special grades of waste, i.e., newsprint, fibreboard, etc. This will enable us to take advantage of the higher price range for the better grades of salvage waste paper, etc.

It is hoped, during 1961, to convert the brick building formerly used for baling paper into an ablutions room and canteen. We hope to provide three shower baths, and clothes drying facilities. The layout has been prepared, and tenders are to be invited.

Garages. We have one large garage (containing an inspection pit) for one S. & D. Fore and Aft Refuse Collector, and one side-loading Dennis Refuse Collector. On each side we have a smaller building, each capable of accommodating one side-loading vehicle, but one is in fact used for garaging the Muledozer by night, and by day as a workshop for the stripping, sorting and grading of non ferrous metals prior to sale. The other building is used as a store for special grades of paper until the minimum permitted quantity has been received, under the terms of the contract with the Thames Board Mills.

Stores. One large ex-army hut is used as a store for depot stores and materials, also as a storage space for replacement dustbins for Council houses, and those for purchase by private owners who care to purchase them from the Council.

Canteen. One large ex-army hut has been provided for the use of the outdoor staff, in which they can have their mid-day meal in comfort.

House, Trade Refuse and Nightsoil.

The regular service was maintained under difficulties, house refuse being collected from all premises in the area once per week ; trade refuse and salvage twice per week. Closet pails were emptied at least once per week, except in cases of overcrowded premises, where pails are emptied twice weekly. Cesspools have been emptied free of charge twice per year and, where necessary, additional clearances

have been charged for. The revenue from these sources can be ascertained on reference to the costing report on services.

The new S. & D. 1100 gallon Cesspool Emptier with Nightsoil Attachment was put into service in October, 1959, and the increased capacity has been a considerable advantage. This resulted in great saving of time in servicing cesspools and also in the collection of nightsoil. The machine is fitted with facilities for hand-washing, an innovation which has been greatly appreciated by the staff. The regular servicing of the vehicle has been in the capable hands of the foreman, Mr. T. A. Smith, and the driver, Mr. W. Dawes, who have satisfied themselves that spares for all wearing parts have been readily available and have been fitted as and when required. By this means, we have been able to provide an uninterrupted nightsoil and cesspool emptying service.

Disposal of House Refuse

Composting.

Composting has been continued throughout the year by adding organic refuse to the composted straw. By increasing the weight of compost, it is hoped to be able to ultimately reduce the price of 7s. 6d. per bin. This price has been considered to be excessive by would-be purchasers, and as a result, the sales during the year have accordingly decreased. (See Nightsoil Composting Account).

Reclamation of Raw Materials.

Reference to the Costing Report on services will show the comparison in receipts from salvage for the year ending March, 1961, with previous years.

		£	s.	d.
1953	474 tons at 6 12 1 per ton			
1954	553 , 5 11 6 ,			
1955	550 , 6 3 5 ,			
1956	594 , 6 17 4 ,			
1957	545 , 7 11 2 ,			
1958	450 , 7 10 11 ,			
1959	351 , 8 6 5 ,			
1960	388 , 7 2 7 ,			
1961	467 , 7 3 9 ,			

We hope to continue our salvage effort however, as it is realised that there are other factors to be taken into consideration, apart from the monetary gain from salvage recovery.

House Refuse Collection.

	Tons	£	s.	d.
Dennis 6 removed	2024	858	6	8
S. & D. (1) ,	3942	1354	7	0
S. & D. (2) ,	3869	1221	6	0
Based on Test Weighing	9835	£3433	19	8

A considerable decrease in tonnage has occurred owing to the change in the character of the refuse.

The wages of the loaders (excluding on costs), £6,855 12s. 0d., together with £3,433 19s. 8d. costs of motors, gives a figure of 20/11d. per ton compared with 18/1½d. in 1959/60.

Wages including on costs were, loaders £8,216 12s. 6d., together with £3,433 19s. 8d. costs of motors, giving a figure of 23/8d. per ton.

Trade Refuse.

The income from 42 business premises for the collection of trade refuse not having any salvage value, and including various firms who deposit refuse on the tip at a charge of 1/- per load or ton, was £223 16s. 7d.

Trade Refuse Collection.

<i>Expenditure</i>	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Loaders' wages ...	57	8	9			
Hire of lorries ...	68	5	2			
				125	13	11
<i>Income :</i>						
Trade refuse ...				223	16	7
1959: £207 6s. 7d. Cr. ...				£98	2	8

150 Tons of trade refuse were collected, and 1,684 tons of trade refuse were deposited at Leabrooks tip; the income being in excess of expenditure.

Salvage Account.

<i>Expenditure :</i>	£	s.	d.
Lorry hire ...	...	226	6 0
Wages ...	...	1,999	19 10
Baling wire ...	...	68	10 0
Repairs to presses ...	...	32	19 10
Sundries ...	...	—	—
1958: £2,329 5s. 0d.			
		£2,327	15 8

<i>Income :</i>	Tons	cwts.	qrs.	lbs.	£	s.	d.
Mixed waste paper ...	184	14	1	0	1,385	6	9
Newspaper ...	74	9	0	0	633	6	6
Fibreboard ...	15	13	0	0	148	13	5
Baled destructor scrap ...	106	4	1	0	816	14	8
Galvanised scrap iron ...	3	18	3	0	3	18	9
Medium cast iron ...	10	6	0	0	93	19	8
Wrought iron and steel ...	9	6	0	0	69	15	0
Light scrap iron ...	60	10	0	0	90	18	6
Non-ferrous metals ...		17	1	5	105	6	1
Scrap rubber tyres ...	1	9	0	0	8	14	0
	467	7	2	5	£3,356	13	4

	Tons	Cwts.	£	s.	d.		Tons	Cwts.	£	s.	d.
1933	0	0	15	2	11	1947	519	16½	2,352	15	5
1934	0	0	109	5	9	1948	544	10	2,477	8	6
1935	0	0	140	11	6	1949	557	19½	2,247	13	7
1936	0	0	329	10	0	1950	553	14½	2,489	1	5
1937	0	0	562	14	6	1951	706	11	5,674	7	10
1938	0	0	340	6	6	1952	474	3	3,131	13	8
1939	0	0	355	17	2	1953	552	13	3,083	10	11
1940	356	1	1,168	8	0	1954	550	5	3,394	10	8
1941	426	7	1,348	6	2	1955	594	0	4,079	0	10
1942	692	8	2,672	12	3	1956	545	7	4,119	17	3
1943	548	9½	2,073	10	8	1957	449	11	3,396	18	4
1944	588	13½	2,097	17	5	1958	350	17	2,922	8	2
1945	525	8	1,806	13	6	1959	388	3	2,766	19	4
1946	454	15	1,788	12	2	1960	467	7	3,356	13	4
	Total		10,847	tons, 0	cwts.			£60,302	7s. 9d.		

Efficiency Statistics.

Collection of house and trade refuse.

(Including salvage collected separately).

(As supplied to the Ministry for inclusion in the Annual Costing Return).

Number of premises from which refuse is collected, as per Rating and Valuation Roll	...	8,341
Number of dustbins emptied weekly per annum	...	8,423
Estimated tonnage (refuse is check-weighed the first week in January and the first week in July)	...	10,302
*Number of collectors	...	16
Weight of refuse collected per man hour per day (365 days per annum)	...	4.41 cwts.
*Number of bins emptied per man hour	...	12.0
*Number of premises cleared per man hour	...	11.84
<i>Unit costs:</i>		
Gross expenditure per ton	...	22/11
Net cost per ton	...	23/10
Net cost per 1,000 population	...	£523
Net cost per 1,000 houses or premises from which refuse is collected	...	£1,475
Total refuse collected (in tons)	...	10,302
Weight (in cwts.) per 1,000 population per day (365 days per annum)	...	24.01

*Excluding driver who does not load.

House Refuse Disposal Account.

Expenditure	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Wages on tip	1,691	1	6			
Lorry hire	56	1	5			
Muledozer	783	4	6			
Sundries	7	15	8			

1959 ; 2,409 11s. 5d. 2,538 3 1

9,835 Tons of refuse were disposed of at 5/1¾d. per ton as compared
with 4/3½d. per ton in 1959.

Nightsoil Collection and Disposal Account.

<i>Expenditure</i>		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Loaders wages	...	...	962	18	11		
Lorry hire	...	...	1,521	2	1		
Sundries	...	...	—	—	—
					—	2,484	1 0

<i>Income</i>		£	s.	d.	
Emptying cesspools	89	15	7
		—	—	—	£2,394 5 5

1959: £2,567 3s. 3d.

5,657 Tons of nightsoil were collected at a cost of 8/5½d. per ton, compared with 11/2¼d. per ton in 1959.

Nightsoil Composting Account.

<i>Expenditure</i>		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Wages	...	...	2	1	6		
Lorry hire	...	...	3	4	5		
		—	—	—	—	5	5 11

<i>Income</i>		£	s.	d.	
To sale of compost	3	4	5
		—	—	—	£2 1 6

There is still a considerable amount of Compost still available for sale.

Combined Costing.

Collection of wet and dry refuse:

	Tons	£	s.	d.
House refuse	9,835	10,289	11	8
Nightsoil	5,657	2,394	5	5
Trade Refuse	150	98	2	8 Cr.
	—	—	—	—
	15,642	12,585	14	5

This gives a figure of 16/1 per ton as compared with 15/8¼d per ton in 1959.

Rats and Mice Infestation Order.

<i>Expenditure</i>		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Wages	...	171	6	3			
Rat bait	...	34	10	4			
		—	—	—	205	16	7

Income

Business premises	...	...	22	1	6
		—	—	—	183 15 1

1959: £162 11s. 3d.

Sickness Return for the year 1960.

		Sick Pay	Unpaid Sickness	Other time lost	Total
1. Number of men involved	...	26	8	30	64
					(actual 38)
2. Hours lost	...	4,916	2,923	1,072	8,911
3. Percentage of (2) to (5)	...	6.13	3.65	1.13	11.11
4. Total number of men employed			...	...	35
5. Possible working hours	...		...	...	80,080
6. Percentage of registered disabled persons to total staff:					
(a) commencement of period		...	...	...	8.57
(b) end of period	...		...	...	8.57
7. Number in (1) absent through illness	...		...	...	24
	accident	...		...	4

Public Relations.

I never miss an opportunity of discussing the work of my department with any interested organisations. I had the pleasure of speaking to the following during the year on various aspects of Environmental Hygiene :-

Industrial Life Officers, their wives and friends on 14th January : "The work of the Public Health Inspector - its importance to the Community."

Alfreton Congregational Men's Own on 11th and 18th November, on the subjects of: "Environmental Hygiene" and "Meat and Food Inspection."

Co-operative Society's Women's Guild on 25th July, on the subject "Hygiene in the House."

Visual aids are an indispensable stock-in-trade, and I find the Film Strip Projector and Screen a real boon in this field of activity.

Civil Defence.

From 27th March to 1st April, I had the pleasure of attending the Second Course of Instruction for Public Health Inspectors at the Civil Defence Staff College at Sunningdale. It proved to be an intensive week's work and study. I made verbatim notes, and obtained a great many ideas with regard to emergency arrangements to be put into operation in the event of a surprise attack.

We were requested to submit ideas for comment on to the Commandant at the conclusion of the Course. I submitted a five-page report on my observations and conclusions. I understand there is to be a further two-day Food Monitoring Course sometime later to be held in the provinces.

Public Health Inspectors' Education Board.

Form of Application for Recognition of Practical Training Facilities for Student Public Health Inspectors.

On the 27th September, I received a form of application as above, which I completed and returned. The only question I could not answer satisfactorily, was with regard to practical food sampling which is carried out by the County Analyst's Department.

I accordingly took the liberty of writing to the County Analyst for his assistance in this respect when the Sampling Officer is operating in this district. This permission was readily granted by Mr. Sutton, the County Analyst.

In the same spirit, I have taken the liberty of promising assistance to those of my colleagues who have student Public Health Inspectors, and wish to have them given training in the Inspection of Common Lodging Houses, and have no such establishments in their area. The training facilities for Student Inspectors available in the Public Health Department of this authority have been approved by the Education Board.

I would like to conclude my report with an expression of thanks to our Medical Officer of Health for his advice and cordial co-operation during the year.

I also record my thanks to Miss M. Boston, my clerk and short-hand typist; to my assistants, Mr. G. T. Hayes and Mr. B. Wells; to the Cleansing Department Foreman, Mr. T. A. Smith; and all outdoor staff for loyal service.

May I also express my thanks to the Clerk of the Council, the Surveyor, and all colleagues in other departments for their helpful co-operation.

Finally, to the Chairman of the Public Health Committee, Councillor M. Hewitt, and all members of the Council, for their confidence and support.

E. MERCER.

MOTORS ACCOUNT

Dennis 6		S. & D. 1		S. & D. 2		S. & D. 4		Muledozer		Surveyor's Vehicles				
	Service	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	
Drivers' Wages	...	469	10	9	466	1	2	509	12	2	670	7	7	
On Costs	...	93	4	4	92	10	6	101	3	5	133	1	9	
Petrol and Diesel	...	216	5	1	125	6	5	135	7	2	131	6	11	
Oils	...	13	14	4	12	6	3	16	7	3	11	4	10	
Licences	...	57	10	0	95	0	0	90	0	0	39	12	0	
Repairs	...	26	7	6	80	19	8	244	10	7	7	2	5	
Miscellaneous (including Insurance, Depreciation, &c.)	Surveyor's Department	203	12	2	511	13	2	184	19	5	528	6	7	
		1080	4	2	1383	17	2	1282	0	0	1591	1	4	
											796	6	4	
												46	6	2
1080	4	2	1383	17	2	1282	0	0	1591	1	4	796	6	4
											46	6	2	

ALLOCATION OF EXPENDITURE ON MOTORS

Dennis 6		S. & D. 1		S. & D. 2		S. & D. 4		Muledozer		Surveyor's Vehicles				
Service	£	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	
House Refuse Collection	858	6	8		1354	7	0	1221	6	0	783	4	6	
House Refuse Disposal	2	1	8		2	14	7	25	16	1	25	9	1	
Trade Refuse Collection	23	8	9		23	14	2	21	2	3	13	1	10	
Salvage	196	7	1		3	1	5	13	15	8	1521	2	1	
Nightsoil Collection									3	4	5
Nightsoil Composting									16	5	0
Rats and Mice Destruction	Depot								1	7	8
Surveyor's Department	...											69	19	3

Surveyor's Report.

*To the Chairman and Members of the
Alfreton Urban District Council.*

I append herewith a summarised report compiled in accordance with Circular 2/50 dated 25th January, 1950.

It will be appreciated that whilst only certain information relating to Public Health matters is required, additional information of a brief character is appended for the information of the Council.

Water Supply.

The following particulars relate to the year ending 31st March, 1961.

	<i>Gallons</i>
Supplied by the Derwent Valley Water Board ...	223,891,000
Pumped at Lea Hall Borehole ...	52,472,000
Pumped at Lindway Borehole ...	—
Pumped at South Wingfield Colliery ...	—
Supplied from impounding reservoirs ...	101,496,000
	<hr/>
	367,859,000

The following figures supplied, by meter for trade purposes, relate to the year ending 31st March, 1961, and the calculations below are based upon the assumption that the population supplied by the Council was 21,396.

	<i>Gallons per head per day</i>
For domestic and public purposes ...	34.282
For trade purposes ...	11.534
As compensation etc. ...	1.280
	<hr/>
	47.096

Water Sampling.

From Lindway sources : bacteriological.

Treated water, of 14 samples taken, all 14 were satisfactory.

Untreated water, of 8 samples taken, all 8 were unsatisfactory.

Chemical.

Of 2 samples taken of untreated water from the Lea and Lindway sources, both were satisfactory.

Waste of Water Notices - Public Health Act, 1875.

Six notices have been sent to owners of property to repair defects causing wastage of water; 312 taps have had new washers fitted free of charge by the Water Inspector, in order to conserve water supply.

Water Abstraction Regulations, 1947, under Section 6 of the Water Act, 1945.

A daily record has been kept of the water pumped from Lea Borehole and Lindway Borehole and water analyses taken, and returns sent to the Director of the Geological Survey and Museum in accordance with the above regulations.

Burst Water Mains.

During the year 40 burst mains and leaking joints occurred on water mains in Alfreton Urban District.

Summary.

Water Main bursts and leaking joints	Alfreton	Somer-cotes	Riddings	Pye Bridge	Codnor Park and Golden Valley	Swan-wick	Lea-brooks	Other Districts	Totals
Burst services and leaks	9	4	2	—	—	7	1	2	25
Services blown out	1	6	8	—	—	5	5	—	25
Valves repaired	3	5	—	—	1	—	—	—	9
Hydrants, new	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	4
Hydrant conversions	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	2
Hydrant repairs	6	1	—	—	—	2	—	—	9
Stop taps repaired	6	7	2	—	—	4	1	1	21
New $\frac{1}{2}$ " services	8	3	1	—	—	1	1	1	15
New $\frac{3}{4}$ " services	6	1	—	—	—	2	1	1	11
New meters	4	—	1	—	—	1	—	1	7
Meters changed	9	9	4	2	1	9	—	2	36

Derwent Valley Water Board supply turned off twice during the year.

Mains Extensions.

During the year the following mains extensions have been laid:

Firs Estate extension No. 3 Housing Site: - 180 yards lineal of 4" C.I. water main and 130 yards lineal of 3" C.I. water main in February 1960.

Derwent Valley Water Board.

During the year the Derwent Valley Water Board turned off their supply at Codnor on two occasions from 4 to 5 days for the purpose of repairing their trunk main. On each of those occasions there was no difficulty in supplying the whole of the District from other sources.

Housing.

During the year there were 12, 2 bedroom houses completed. The Council's policy was to postpone building operations for general need cases for a period, having regard to the very high

Bank Rate and the fact that the Government subsidy was cancelled on houses for general need; those built were for slum clearance only.

There were 43 houses built by private enterprise and the number of houses under construction at the end of the year, 1960 was 27.

Housing Programme Summary at 31st December, 1959.

(a)	Pre-war houses	...	...	...	...	456
	Providence Place, Alfreton (existing houses purchased in 1957)	...	...	...	...	10
	Catherine Street, Alfreton (existing houses purchased in 1957)	...	...	...	...	7
	Alfred Street, Riddings (existing houses purchased in 1957)	...	...	...	...	6
	High Street, Riddings (existing houses purchased in 1959)	...	...	...	...	3
	Birchwood Lane, Somercotes (existing houses purchased in 1960)	...	...	...	...	3
(b)	Post-war houses:-					
	Pease Close Estate:-					
	Two-bedroom bungalows	...	...	...	14	
	One-bedroom bungalows	...	...	...	8	
	Three bedrooms	...	...	...	88	
	Two bedrooms	...	...	...	112	
	Gregory Flats	...	...	...	40	
	Firs Estate	...	...	...	124	
	Firs Estate Extension - two bedrooms	...	...	...	110	
	Firs Estate Extension - three bedrooms	...	...	...	12	
	Firs Estate Extension - bungalows	...	...	...	4	
	Limes Avenue - three bedrooms	...	...	...	32	
	Limes Avenue - two bedrooms	...	...	...	98	
	Limes Avenue - bungalows	...	...	...	8	
	Colin Street - bungalows	...	...	...	14	
	Colin Street - two bedrooms	...	...	...	10	
	Rodger's Lane	...	...	...	3	
	Swanwick	...	...	...	42	
	Birchwood Lane, Somercotes	...	...	...	4	
	Ironville	...	...	...	4	
	Cottage Farm, Somercotes :-					
	Houses - three bedrooms	...	...	...	132	
	Houses - two bedrooms	...	...	...	104	
	Bungalows - two bedrooms	...	...	...	8	
	Bungalows - one bedroom	...	...	...	10	
	Park Side - houses - two bedrooms	...	...	...	24	
	Windmill Estate	...	...	...	12	
	South Spire Site - houses -					
		three bedrooms	...	...	12	

Houses - two bedrooms ...	...	42
Bungalows - two bedrooms	...	8
Flats - Firs House ...	...	2
Aluminium Bungalows ...	...	20
	—	1101
	—	1586

Loans and Improvement Grants.

The Council have encouraged people to purchase their own houses and have advanced 56 loans for this purpose during the year. There have also been 46 grants on improvements of properties in this District, of which 33 were Discretionary Grants and 13 Standard Grants.

Sewerage and Sewage Disposal.

New Sewage Scheme. The laying of new main sewers and the building of new sewage works in the Urban District have been divided into three sections. The first of three sections which includes part of Somercotes, Riddings, Golden Valley and Pye Bridge areas and a new sewage works at Pye Bridge was commenced in 1960. At the end of the year the work was fifty per cent. completed and it is hoped that it will be in operation by the end of 1961. The new outfall sewers and works being carried out are briefly as follows:-

- (a) A new outfall from Greenhill Lane works following a southerly direction as far as Newlands and hence following a contoured route first in an easterly direction and then in a southerly direction as far as Ironville where the flow discharges into the Ironville system. A branch from the new sewer collects the flow from the properties in the Mount Pleasant area of Riddings and fronting High Street which at present drains to the stream nearby and provision has also been made for the drainage for the sites zoned for housing development in the vicinity. In addition the development at Golden Valley drains to a pumping station housing duplicate vertical spindle type centrifugal pumps, whence the flow will be lifted into the new outfall.
- (b) Apart from some old pipes used for sink wastes, etc., which discharge direct to the River Erewash there is no drainage system whatever at Ironville and an entirely new system is being laid. The sewers to serve this development discharge to a pumping station sited between the two railway lines whence the flow is pumped via a new rising main, direct to the sewage disposal works. New connecting sewers drain the development at present gravitating to Codnor Park sewage disposal works into the Ironville sewerage system.

(c) A third new outfall sewer extending from existing Cotes Park sewage disposal works and following a contoured route flows to the Birchwood Lane works, where a new pumping station lifts the flow direct into Pye Bridge sewerage system.

Maintenance : Firs Estate Extension No. 3, Alfreton.

80 yds. lineal 9" concrete surface water sewer	} February, 1960
270 yds. lineal 6" concrete surface water sewer	
800 yds. lineal 6" concrete foul water sewer	

The position regarding the serious overloading of sewers and sewage disposal works remains the same. There have been adverse reports of effluents from some sewage works.

Highways.

Extensive works on the improvement to road surfaces have been carried out in the area and many footpaths have had the kerbs raised and the footpaths re-surfaced. There is still a lot of work to be done on footpaths, but this is being reduced appreciably each year.

Street Scavenging and Gully Emptying. There are 28 miles of roads in the Alfreton Urban District and these are swept regularly by two mechanical street sweepers. There is a small amount of hand sweeping of footpaths etc. The 1,280 gulleys in the Urban District are cleansed between five and six times per annum, and are properly disinfected at each cleansing and the water seal made good. The gully emptier when not employed emptying gulleys is used to flush out manholes and sewers in the District which tend to silt up and which have been affected by subsidence.

Openings in Public Highways. During the year there have been 227 statutory undertakers applications for permission to break up public highways. Consequent re-instatements in all these cases have been carried out by the Council and charges made to the respective applicants.

Private Street Works. The making up of Brenden Avenue, was completed in 1960 and final apportionments were made during the year. The work was carried out by direct labour and has proved to be very satisfactory.

Specifications Quantities, and Provisional Apportionments for the making up of Brenden Avenue, Somercotes were prepared during 1959. Work was commenced in March 1960.

Cemeteries.

Interments during the year 1960 :

Alfreton Cemetery	...	...	50
Leabrooks Cemetery	...	...	61

Of the 20 new graves in Alfreton Cemetery, all were in the Flat Section and in Leabrooks Cemetery out of 25 new graves, 21 were in the Flat Section.

Memorials erected during 1960 :

Alfreton : headstone and kerbs	...	12
vases	...	5
inscriptions	...	13
Leabrooks : headstone and kerbs	...	19
vases	...	3
inscriptions	...	15

Public Recreation Grounds.

Alfreton Recreation Ground, off Alma Street, Alfreton, area 7.5 acres.

Facilities : 2 Bowling Greens 1 Football Pitch
 5 Tennis Courts 1 Pavilion
 1 Putting Green

Watchorn Playing Fields and Alma Watchorn Park, off Derby Road, Alfreton, area 6.5 acres.

Facilities : 1 Hockey and Cricket Pitch 1 Pavilion
 1 Paddling Pool Gardens

Somercotes Recreation Ground, off Leabrooks Road, Somercotes, area 8 acres.

Facilities : 1 Bowling Green 1 Putting Green
 4 Tennis Courts 2 Pavilions

Riddings Recreation Ground, off Shaw Street, Riddings, area 12 acres.

Facilities : 1 Bowling Green 1 Football Pitch
 2 Tennis Courts 1 Pavilion

Codnor Park Recreation Ground, off Victoria Street, Ironville, area 9 acres.

Facilities : 1 Bowling Green 1 Football Pitch
 2 Tennis Courts 1 Pavilion

Pye Bridge Recreation Ground, off Main Road, Pye Bridge, area 3 acres.

Swanwick Recreation Ground, off Hickton Road, Swanwick, area 1 acre.

Facilities : Children's Swings.
Birchwood Woods, area 12 acres.

Sports Fields.

Alfreton Football Ground, off Alma Street, Alfreton, area 3.5 acres.

Somercotes Cricket Ground, off Nottingham Road, Somercotes, area 6 acres.

Alfreton Market.

The Friday market was fully let with all 58 stalls occupied for most of the year. The average lettings is just over 56 per week, due to stallholders' absence in holiday periods and inclement weather. Saturday market lettings have been maintained through the year with an average lettings of 54 per week.

Street Lighting.

Great strides have been made with the provision of electric street lighting in the Urban District. During the year a scheme covering the following lengths of County Roads was completed:-

B 6017 Somercotes to Leabrooks.

B 6016 Greenhill Lane — Leabrooks Corner to Doctor's Corner.

Swanwick Delves — Leabrooks Corner to School Street.

Car Park, Alfreton.

A commencement was also made with a scheme covering Roads as follows:-

A 613 Somercotes Hill to Pye Bridge.

B 6016 Pentrich Road, Swanwick to High Street, Riddings. District Roads — Cressy Road, Hall Street, Institute Lane, Alfreton and High Street, Swanwick.

Damage to Council Property.

The Council have been extremely concerned about damage to buildings, equipment, trees, shrubs and hedges etc., which has taken place during the year. It is estimated that the cost of repairing this damage is £241.

Notification of Defects by Public Health Inspector

During the year the Public Health Inspector has referred 41 complaints to me for my attention. Appropriate action was taken and the complaints remedied.

Close liaison has been maintained with all officers of the Council.

Sickness Return for the Year 1960.

	Sick Pay	Unpaid Sickness	Other time lost	Total
1. Number of men involved	73	14	22	80
2. Hours lost ...	9,505	610	640	10,755
3. Percentage of (2) to (5)	...		...	4.59%
4. Total number of men employed	...		...	102
5. Possible working hours	...		...	228,936
6. Percentage of registered disabled persons to total staff				
(a) commencement of period - 1st Jan., 1960				12%
(b) end of period - 31st Dec., 1960			...	12%
7. Number in (1) absent through illness			...	69
Number in (1) absent through accident			...	5

In conclusion I wish to express my thanks to the staff of this department for their conscientious attention to duty and their loyal co-operation throughout the year, and to express my appreciation to the Chairman of the Council, and of all Committees, and members of the Council for the help they have given.

F. P. WALTERS,
Surveyor and Water Engineer.

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